

Conductor Alexander Robertson to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval and

Conductor Frederick Bunnett, *seconded*, to be absorbed on reversion to arsenal duty,

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain Willie Cresswell Link, retired ; with effect from the 3rd August 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 795.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Kamardin, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 13th July 1914.

No. 796.—The following promotions are made :—

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Jemadar Brijmohan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Shiudayal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Lal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st August 1914.

10th Jats.

Jemadar Ganeshi to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Shiuchand to be Jemadar, *vice* Kurda Ram, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 31st July 1914.

95th Russel's Infantry.

Jemadar Kunwar Shiudatt Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Dhanpal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st January 1914.

12th Cavalry.

No. 797.—The promotion of Jemadar Udham Singh should have effect from the 1st April 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 482, dated the 22nd May 1914.

No. 798.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on Havildar (English Schoolmaster) Shaikh Ahmad Hasan, 88th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 1st June 1914.

No. 799.—The following appointments, with the rank of Jemadar, are made in the reserve of the 25th and 26th Railway Companies, Sappers and Miners, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the dates specified :—

25th Railway Company.

Ganga Ram,—5th December 1903.

Jetha Ram,—11th December 1903.

Nem Nath,—1st February 1905.

Prabh Dayal,—12th May 1905.

Jagan-nath Kapur,—14th May 1905.

Muhammad Mansur Ilahi,—15th May 1905.

Harsa Singh,—19th May 1905.

Roshan Din,—20th May 1905.

Abdul Khaliq,—20th May 1905.

Hukam Chand,—20th May 1905.

Munshi Khan,—2nd June 1909.

Amir Bakhsh,—2nd June 1909.

Nazar Miran,—7th June 1909.

Hayat Ali,—1st October 1909.

Ahmad Bakhsh,—15th January 1910.

Nannhu Khan,—5th September 1912.

Amar Nath,—17th May 1914.

26th Railway Company.

Nilkanth,—24th March 1906.
 Gupi Tamiab,—26th March 1906.
 Sada Shiu,—29th March 1906.
 Bahadur Chand,—31st March 1906.
 Debi Singh,—25th September 1908.
 Babu Lal Chaudhry,—29th March 1910.
 Gurdial Singh,—16th April 1910.
 Fiyazali Khan,—1st December 1910.
 Daulat Khan,—20th December 1910.
 Gokul Saran,—24th July 1911.
 Abdul Hafiz Khan,—1st January 1913.
 Muhammad Shafi Khan,—1st January 1914.
 Asmatullah,—1st April 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 800.—The following promotion is made:—

3rd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Mohib Ali to be 2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant, *vice* Abdul Aziz, retired; with effect from the 11th August 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 801.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain James Turner Coleman is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 15th June 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 802.—Second Lieutenant James Wylde Ebdon to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st July 1914.

Charles Alfred Stan Perry to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st July 1914.

*Bombay Volunteer Artillery.**Artillery Companies.*

No. 803.—Alan Michael Green to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th August 1914.

Robert Charles Hillman Padfield to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 11th August 1914.

Electrical Engineer Company.

Richard Clive Rigby to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th August 1914.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 804.—Lieutenant Walter Green, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 805.—Robert Stuart Wahab to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th August 1914.

Hugh Nathaniel Collyer to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th August 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 806.—Second Lieutenant Robert Theodore Hope Mackenzie to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Ashton to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Hugh Launcelot Cass to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th August 1914.

Bertram May to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th August 1914.

Alec. Walter Puttick to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th August 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 807.—Lieutenant Harry Nichols to be Captain, *vice* J. J. Meikle, transferred to the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Harold Rienzi Milton Groves to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Second Lieutenant George Gordon Mosley to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Eric Herbert Wootten-Wootten to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Jack Lionel Cottle to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 808.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

*United Provinces Horse.**1st (Southern) Regiment.*

Lieutenant-Colonel John Champion Faunthorpe.

Lieutenant Charles Fred Maxmillan de Hoxar.

Lieutenant Arthur Reginald de Hoxar.

Lieutenant Gerald Aylmer Levett-Yeats.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 809.—The following draft of a rule which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910, (XV of 1910), is published as required by section 25, sub-section (1) of the said Act, for the information of persons

likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council, on or after the 4th October 1914.

Any objections or suggestions, which may be received from any persons with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Rule.

In the Cantonment Code, 1912, which was published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March 1912, the following modification shall be made :—

For Section 4 of the Cantonment Code, 1912, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

- “ 4. The Officer Commanding the Division in the case of headquarter cantonments and cantonments directly under Divisional headquarters, and in all other cases, the Officer Commanding the Brigade, may, by order in writing, appoint any residents of the Cantonment, whether officials or non-officials, or, if he thinks fit, any persons owning land or house property in the cantonment and residing in the neighbourhood thereof, to be additional members of the Cantonment Committee for such period as may be stated in the order and may similarly revoke any appointment so made.”

JUDICIAL.

No. 810.—In pursuance of Section 3, sub-section (1) of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), and in continuation of the orders contained in Notification No. 475 (Judicial), dated the 17th May 1912, by the Government of India in the Army Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the civil subordinates of the Military Accounts Department shall, when subject to the said Act under Section 2, sub-section (1), clause (c), thereof, be so subject as Commissary, Deputy Commissary, Assistant Commissary, Native officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, or followers, respectively :—

I.—As Commissary.

Deputy Examiners, 1st grade (Pay Rs. 600—800 per mensem). European.

II.—As Deputy Commissary.

Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade (Pay Rs. 550 per mensem). European.

III.—As Assistant Commissary.

Superintendents (Pay Rs. 400—500 per mensem). European.

IV.—As Subadar.

Deputy Examiners, 1st grade (Pay Rs. 600—800 per mensem). Indian.

Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade (Pay Rs. 550 per mensem). Indian.

Superintendent (Pay Rs. 400—500 per mensem). Indian.

V.—As Conductor.

Accountants, 1st grade (Pay Rs. 300—400, or Rs. 250—350 per mensem). European.

VI.—As Sub-Conductor.

Accountants, 2nd grade (Pay Rs. 250—280, or Rs. 200—250 per mensem). European.

VII.—As Regimental Serjeant-Major (Warrant officer).

Accountants, 3rd grade (Pay Rs. 110—180, or Rs. 90—120 per mensem). European.

Clerks drawing a salary of Rs. 50 upwards to Rs. 100 per mensem. European.

VIII.—*As Femadar.*

Accountants, 1st grade (Pay Rs. 300—400, or Rs. 250—350 per mensem).
Indian.

Accountants, 2nd grade (Pay Rs. 200—280, or Rs. 200—250 per mensem).
Indian.

Accountants, 3rd grade (Pay Rs. 110—180, or Rs. 90—120 per mensem).
Indian.

IX.—*As Warrant Officer (Indian).*

Clerk drawing a salary of Rs. 50 upwards to Rs. 100 per mensem. Indian.

X.—*As Sergeant.*

Clerks drawing a salary of less than Rs. 50 per mensem. European.

XI.—*As Havildar.*

Clerks drawing a salary of less than Rs. 50 per mensem. Indian.

XII.—*As Followers.*

Menial establishment. Indian.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st September 1914.

No. 77.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the first column of the Schedule annexed to Marine Department Notification No. 73, dated the 18th August 1914 :—

For “Captain G. S. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Director, Royal Indian Marine”, “Captain W. Lumsden, C.V.O., R.N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine” shall be *substituted*, and

For “Captain E. J. C. Hordern, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine”, “Captain G. S. Hewett, Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine” shall be *substituted*.

The 4th September 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 78.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 19th August 1914:—

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Carr Gilbert McClement.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1914.

No. 226.—Mr. R. T. Mathews, Executive Engineer, is on his return to duty posted to the North Western Railway.

The 4th September, 1914.

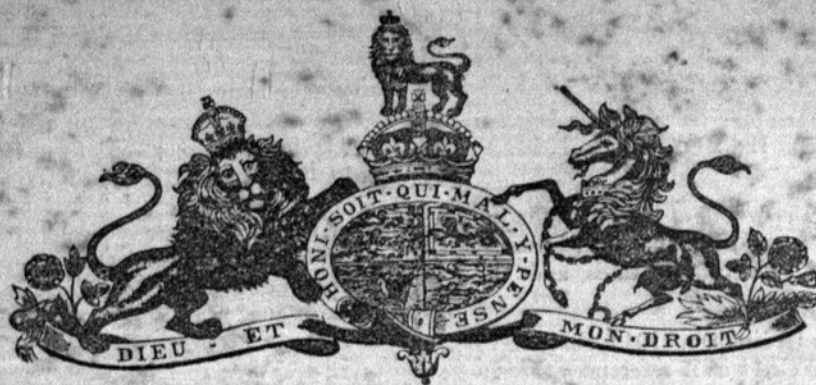
No. 227.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Agency of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company for a line of railway from Gopalpur to Russelkonda *via* Berhampore on the Bengal Nagpur Railway a distance of about 66 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Gopalpur Russelkonda railway survey.

No. 228.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that sanction has been accorded by the Government of India to the construction by the Jodhpur Durbar of a line of railway, on the metre gauge, from Jaswantgarh to Ladnu, a distance of 4·56 miles.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 37.} — SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th September, 1914.

An Ordinance to provide for the control of persons entering British India, whether by sea or land, in order to protect the State from danger of anything prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity.

ORDINANCE No. V of 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the control of persons

entering British India, whether by sea or land, in order to protect the State from danger of anything prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 24 & 25 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and c. 67

(1409)

promulgate the following Ordinance :—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Ingress
Short title and ex- into India Ordinance, 1914.
tent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the district of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti.

2. The Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, shall have
Application of Ordinance III of 1914. effect as if references therein to foreigners, included references also to persons not being foreigners as therein defined, who enter British India, whether by sea or land, after the commencement of this Ordinance, subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) The power to prohibit entry, conferred by the said Ordinance, shall not be exercised.

(2) No power under the said Ordinance as applied by this Ordinance shall be exercised, unless the

authority exercising the same is satisfied that the exercise thereof is desirable in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity.

(3) For the imprisonment provided by section 4 and section 5 (2) of the said Ordinance, the following imprisonment shall be substituted, namely, in section 4, one year, and in section 5 (2), one month.

3. This Ordinance shall be construed with, and
Construction. deemed to be part of, the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 11th September, 1914.

No. 38.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9-Edw., 7, C. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, the Governor-General is pleased to nominate Mr. James McNeill, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Mr. Sigismund Raynor Arthur, resigned.

No. 39.—Mr. W. L. Weldon, Bar.-at-Law, Editor of the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is granted leave up to the 18th September, 1914, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 5 of the 6th February, 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th September, 1914.

No. 1304.—The services of Mr. E. Graham, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties as officiating First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th September, 1914.

No. 1731.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. H. M. Veitch, I.C.S., to be substantively *pro tempore* Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, with effect from the 31st August 1914, *vice* Mr. H. T. Cullis, I.C.S., who has been appointed Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

POLICE.

The 11th September, 1914.

No. 930.—The services of Lieutenant O. L. Pughe, 72nd Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

No. 933.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the words "the North-West Frontier Province" in the Home Department notification no. 1578, dated the 22nd November 1912.

PUBLIC.

The 5th September, 1914.

No. 1566.—The following amendment in the rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India, promulgated with the Home Department notification no. 147, dated the 19th January 1905, as amended by subsequent notifications, is published for general information :

In note I of the preamble *add* the word "Army," before the words "Divisional and Independent Brigade Commanders".

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th September, 1914.

No. 2055-G.—With reference to Notification No. 941-G., dated the 5th May, 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Claude Van-der Gucht as Consul for Siam at Moulmein has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 2058-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1900-G., dated the 17th August, 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. W. T. Grace as Consul for the United States of America at Aden has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 9th September, 1914.

No. 2086-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Furze as acting Vice-Consul for Norway at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. E. F. B. Wyatt.

No. 2039-G.—With reference to Notification No. 932-G., dated the 4th May, 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mir Ayoub Khan as Vice-Consul for Persia at Karachi has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 2092-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1299-G., dated the 15th June, 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mirza Ali Akbar Khan as Consul for Persia at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 2132-Est.-B.—Colonel H. D. Watson, C.I.E., M.V.O., 2nd-9th Gurkha Rifles, Officiating Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 11th September, 1914.

The 10th September, 1914.

No. 2140 Est.-B.—Major G.R.D. Churchill, 19th Punjabis, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel Corps, with effect from the 27th August, 1914, and during the absence on field service of Major J. F. Finnis, 53rd Sikhs (F.F.), or until further orders.

No. 2141-Est.-B.—Captain R. H. Anderson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Punjab States Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the 29th August, 1914, and during the absence on field service of Captain G. S. F. Routh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (F.F.), or until further orders.

No. 2142-Est.-B.—Captain G. R. Hughes, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Central India States Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the 28th August, 1914, and during the detention in England on duty of Captain C. A. G. P. Meadows, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, or until further orders.

The 11th September, 1914.

No. 2116-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. E. Adams as Acting Consul for Denmark at Aden, during the absence of Mr. E. Somerville Murray.

at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, for employment with the Frontier Militia, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 7th September, 1914.

No. 1163-F. E.—The following promotions and reversions in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 1st July 1914—

Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., and Mr. J. DeVine, to officiate in Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 12th July 1914—

Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S., to officiate in Class I of Accountants General.

With effect from the 19th July 1914—

Mr. U. L. Majumdar to revert to Class I of the General List.

Mr. J. DeVine to revert to Class III of the General List.

The 9th September, 1914.

No. 1175-F. E.—Mr. P. Raghavendro Rau, Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 10th August 1914.

Mr. H. C. Ganguli, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 27th August 1914 and until further orders.

The 11th September, 1914.

No. 1180-F. E.—Mr. C. W. C. Carson, officiating Deputy Comptroller General, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 25th August 1914.

No. 1181-F. E.—Mr. C. H. James has been posted as Deputy Accountant General Punjab, with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

No. 1182-F. E.—Mr. A. C. Gupta has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

No. 1183-F. E.—Mr. W. P. Avery, Assistant Accountant General, Railways, was granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 22nd July 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 7th September, 1914.

No. 8982.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 6808-Customs, dated the 6th August 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

By the King

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R. I.

Whereas a state of war exists between Us on the one hand and the German Empire on the other :

And whereas it is necessary to specify the articles which it is OUR intention to treat as Contraband of War :

Now, therefore, WE do hereby Declare, by and with the advice of OUR Privy Council that during the continuance of the War or until WE do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

Given at OUR Court at Buckingham Palace this fourth day of August in the year of OUR LORD, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of OUR Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE I.

THE following articles will be treated as absolute contraband :—

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Gun-mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military waggons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
5. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
6. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
7. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
8. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
9. Armour plates.
10. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
11. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and air craft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and air craft.

12. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war materials for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

THE following articles will be treated as conditional contraband :—

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion : paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds ; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway material, both fixed and rolling-stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel : lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
11. Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.
12. Harness and saddlery.
13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

The 12th September, 1914.

No. 9182.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 6789, dated the 5th August 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

PROHIBITING, UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN WARLIKE STORES.

GEORGE, R. I.

WHEREAS by the 8th Section of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879", it is enacted that WE may, by Proclamation, or Order in Council, prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which WE shall judge capable of being converted into, or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for men :

AND whereas WE, by and with the advice of OUR Privy Council, deem it expedient and necessary that WE should exercise such power of prohibition in manner hereinafter appearing :

NOW WE, by, and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that from and after the date hereof the following goods, being articles which WE have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, that is to say :—

Acetone ;

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts ;

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war ;
Arms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts ;
Benzol ;
Carbons required for searchlights ;
Chrome and ferro-chrome ;
Cloth, hempen ;
Cartridges, charges of all kinds and their component parts ;
Copper, ore or unwrought, all kinds ;
Cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives ;
Cotton waste ;
Creosote ;
Dimethylaniline ;
Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of
25 cwt. and upwards, whole or in parts ;
Fulminate of mercury ;
Gunpowder ;
Nets, torpedo ;
Nickel and ferro-nickel ;
Oil, blast furnace ;
Oil, coal tar ;
Oil, fuel, shale ;
Oil, olive ;
Oil, mineral, lubricating ;
Petroleum, fuel oil ;
Petroleum, gas oil ;
Petroleum, spirit or motor spirit (including Shell spirit) ;
Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts ;
Sacks, coal ;
Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges ;
Silk noils ;
Surgical bandages and dressings ;
Toluol ;
Zinc ;

shall be, and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.

Given at OUR COURT at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of August in the year of OUR LORD, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fifth year of OUR Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 9183.—In supersession of the notification in this Department No. 6878, dated the 7th August 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

PROHIBITING UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL.

GEORGE, R. I.

WHEREAS by the 8th Section of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that WE may, by Proclamation or Order in Council, prohibit the exportation of, amongst other things, any articles which WE shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for men :

AND whereas WE, by and with the advice of OUR Privy Council, deem it expedient and necessary that WE should exercise such power of prohibition in manner hereinafter appearing :

NOW WE, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that from and after the date hereof the following goods, being articles which WE have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, that is to say :—

Forage and food of all kinds for animals,

And also provisions and victual of all sorts which may be used as food for men,

shall be, and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.

Given at OUR Court at Buckingham Palace this fifth day of August in the year of OUR LORD, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of OUR Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 9184.—In supersession of the notification in this Department No. 6985, dated the 8th August 1914, the following Royal Proclamation regarding the prohibition of export from the United Kingdom is published for general information :—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

PROHIBITING, UNDER SECTION ONE OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF WARLIKE STORES TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GEORGE, R. I.

WHEREAS by the 1st Section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that WE may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, military or naval stores and any article which WE shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores to any country or place therein named, whenever WE shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to

prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores being used against OUR subjects or forces, or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with OUR forces :

AND whereas WE, by and with the advice of OUR Privy Council, judge it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter mentioned in order to prevent their being used as in the said Act stated :

Now, WE, by and with the advise aforesaid, do hereby from and after the date hereof prohibit the exportation to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal of the following articles, being articles which WE have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, that is to say :—

Aluminium.

Aluminium alloys.

Armour plates, armour quality castings and similar protective material.

Asbestos.

Cables, telegraph and telephone.

Camp equipment, articles of.

Cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof.

Carbolic acid.

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof.

Coal, steam, large.

Compasses and parts thereof, including fittings, such as binnacles.

Cresol and nitro-cresol.

Engine and boiler packings.

Explosives of all kinds.

Fuel manufactured.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or of war material for use on land and sea.

India-rubber sheet, vulcanised.

Manganese.

Mercury.

Mica.

Mineral jellies.

Mines, and parts thereof.

Molybdenum.

Nitrates of Ammonium.

Nitrates of Potassium.

Nitrates of Sodium.

Nitro-toluol.

Nitric acid.

Picric acid and its components.

Range-finders and parts thereof.
Rope, steel wire and hawsers.
Saltpetre.
Sounding machines, and gear.
Steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire-arms), and parts thereof.
Tin.
Tin plates.
Torpedo Tubes.
Torpedoes and parts thereof.
Tungsten.
Vanadium.
4-Wheeled wagons, capable of carrying 1 ton and over.
2-Wheeled carts, capable of carrying 15 cwt. and over.
Harness and saddlery of all kinds.
Barbed wire.
Horse and pony shoes.
Material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
Field glasses and telescopes.
Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock.
Men's marching and shooting boots.
Heliographs.
Portable Forges.
Farriers, carpenters', wheelers' and saddlers' tools.
Glycerine.
Alcohol as covering rectified spirits.
Uniform clothing and military equipment.
Accoutrements.

Walnut wood of scantling which could be made into riflebutts and fore-ends.

Given at OUR COURT at Buckingham Palace this fifth day of August in the year of OUR LORD, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of OUR Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 9185.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

PROHIBITING, UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS, AND VICTUAL.

GEORGE, R. I.

WHEREAS by the 8th Section of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that WE may, by Proclamation or Order in Council, prohibit the exportation of, amongst other things, any articles which WE shall

judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for men:

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 3rd August, 1914, effect was given to the provisions of the above-recited section of the said Act of Parliament as regards the exportation of any articles which We judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores by the prohibition of the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain military and naval stores as therein more particularly set forth:

And whereas by Our further Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, further effect was given to Our said Proclamation of the 3rd August, 1914, by the prohibition of the exportation from the United Kingdom of "Forage and food of all kinds for animals":

And whereas by Our said further Proclamation, dated the 5th August, 1914, We, in further exercise of the power conferred by the above-recited section of the above Act of Parliament, did prohibit the exportation from the United Kingdom of "provisions and victual of all sorts which may be used as food for men":

And whereas, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, deem it expedient that certain additions should be made to the list of articles comprised in Our said Proclamations, dated respectively the 3rd August, 1914, and the 5th August, 1914, so far as relates to articles which We have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores:

And whereas, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, do also deem it expedient more exactly to define what is prohibited to be exported by Our Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, under the terms "provisions and victual of all sorts which may be used as food for men":

Now, We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that from and after the date hereof, the following additional goods, being articles which We have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, that is to say:—

- Glycerine, crude and refined,
- Lead in all forms,
- Saltpetre,
- Nitrate of sodium,
- Guncotton,
- Carbolic acid,
- Alcohols, ethylic,
- Alcohols, methylic,
- Alkaline, iodides,
- Balladonna and its preparations and alkaloids,
- Bismuth and its salts,
- Boric acid,
- Bromine and alkaline bromides,
- Castor oil,
- Chloroform,
- Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts,
- Coca and its preparations and alkaloids,

Collodion,
Corrosive sublimate,
Cresol and all preparations thereof (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol,
Digitalis and its preparations,
Ether,
Ethyl chloride,
Formic aldehyde,
Henbane and its preparations,
Iodine and its preparations,
Lysol,
Mercury, and its salts and preparations,
Morphia and other alkaloids of opium,
Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations,
Opium and its preparations,
Paraffin, soft,
Protagol,
Salicylic acid and salicylates,
Salvarsan,
All fine chemicals,

shall be, and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom :

And, We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby also order and direct that the terms "provisions and victual of all sorts which may be used as food for men" which by Our said further Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, We prohibited to be exported, shall mean and include :—

Corn, grain, rice, pulse, meal and flour of all kinds,
Animals, living, for food,
Meat of all kinds (including poultry and game), fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, or in any way preserved,
Bread,
Biscuits and cakes,
Butter,
Margarine,
Cheese,
Eggs,
Fish, fresh, cured, dried or salted (but not including pickled),
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved, without sugar, all kinds,
Sugar, unrefined,
Sugar, refined and candy,
Glucose,
Molasses and invert sugar,
Confectionery of all kinds, including marmalade, jams and fruit jellies,

Milk condensed, sweetened or not,

Tea, other than green tea,

Vegetables,

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 12th September, 1914.

No. 9160-142.—The following transfers, appointments and reversions are made with effect from the date noted against each :—

Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., Postmaster General, 1st grade, Central Circle, to be Postmaster General, Punjab and North-West Frontier, from the 1st August 1914 ;

Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., Postmaster General, 2nd grade, Punjab and North-West Frontier, to be Postmaster General, Central Circle, from the 1st August 1914 and to be on deputation on special duty to the office of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs on his own salary from the 4th to the 19th August 1914 inclusive, and to be Deputy Director General of the Post Office from the 20th August 1914 and until further orders ;

Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Postmaster General, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, from the 4th to the 19th August 1914 inclusive ;

Mr. H. F. P. Tulloch, Postmaster General, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, from the 4th to the 19th August 1914 inclusive ;

Mr. M. P. C. Byrne, Deputy Postmaster General, officiating in the 1st grade, Madras, to act as Postmaster General, 4th grade, and to hold charge of the Central Circle from the 29th July 1914 and until further orders ;

Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, M.V.O., to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Director General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 1,200—40—1,400 from the 20th August 1914.

No. 9195-170.—Mr. S. C. W. Rose, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is appointed Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

POST OFFICE.

The 12th September, 1914.

No. 9107-115.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913.

In rule 3, for the words from " Antigua " to " Zanzibar " substitute the following :—

Ascension.

Australia [including New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia ; also Papua (British New Guinea), and Norfolk Island].

Bahamas.

Barbados.

Bermuda.

British East Africa and Uganda.

British Guiana.

British Honduras.

British North Borneo.
British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
British Somaliland.
British South Africa including Cape of Good Hope, British Bechuanaland, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Rhodesia, Swaziland.
Brunei.
Canada.
Cayman Islands.
China (British Agencies in).
Cyprus.
Falkland Islands.
Fanning Island.
Fiji Islands.
Friendly (or Tonga) Islands.
Gambia.
Gibraltar.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate.
Gold Coast.
Grenada.
Hongkong.
Jamaica.
Labuan.
Leeward Islands including—Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola (Virgin Islands).
Malay States :—(*viz.*, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Trengganu).
Malta.
Mauritius.
Morocco (British Agencies in).
Newfoundland.
New Hebrides (including Banks and Torres Islands).
New Zealand (with Cook Islands).
Nigeria (Northern and Southern).
Nyasaland Protectorate (British Central Africa).
St. Helena.
St. Lucia.
St. Vincent.
Sarawak.
Seychelles.
Sierra Leone.
Straits Settlements.
Trinidad and Tobago.
Tristan d'Acunha.
Turks and Caicos Islands.
Zanzibar.

EXCISE.

The 12th September, 1914.

No. 9200-37.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7(b) of the Opium Act, 1878 (1 of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the order published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 3901-F. E., dated the 28th June 1911, whereby the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was authorised to establish a warehouse within the Simla district for certain imported opium.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 12th September, 1914.

No. 9372-1.—The following reversions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the 9th September 1914 :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. H. H. Hood	Collector, Class III, officiating.	Assistant Collector, substantive.
Mr. A. E. Boyd	Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating.	Assistant Collector, Class III, substantive.

No. 9367-1.—On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 9th September 1914, Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate as a Collector in Class III of the Service, and is posted to Madras.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 10th September, 1914.

No. 455.—The services of the Reverend C.R. Ryall, B. A., a chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

SANITARY.

The 11th September, 1914.

No. 1626.—The services of Major H. G. Stiles Webb, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st August 1914.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th September 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 811.—The following changes in officiating appointments are notified :—

Rank and Name.	From	To	With effect from	Remarks.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Field.	Officiating 1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd August 1914	Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. Campbell.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. S. Prince.	Officiating 2nd Grade	3rd Grade	3rd August 1914	

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 812.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 14th August 1914, pages 6398 and 6402.

* * * * *

War Office,
14th August, 1914.

* * * * *

UNATTACHED LIST OF INDIAN ARMY.

With a view to their appointment to the Indian Army :—

Eric Raymond Sandars Dods.
 Arthur Eustace Stirling Miller-Stirling.
 Douglas David Gracey.
 Colin Sutherland Lynden-Bell.
 Ronald Eric Greenhouse.
 Arthur Fancourt Logan.
 Gerald Antony Gordon Young.
 Harold Rawdon Briggs.
 Reginald Humphrey Loder Minchin.
 Henry James Hambleton.
 Frederick Cyril Lyddon.
 Henry Gerrard Reed.
 Donald Franklyn Hubert.
 Ronald Leslie Piper.
 James Clyde Johnson.
 George Bradley Roberts.
 Humphrey Norman Loch.
 Carleton Lumley St. Clair Clery.
 John Lionel Miller-Hallett.
 Roger Eustace Le Fleming.
 Robert Babington Everard Upton.
 Douglas Albert Christie.
 Francis Robert Roy Bucher.
 James Donald Fraser.
 Clarence Moores Childe Barker.

Ronald Mackenzie Benton.
 John Waugh Davidson.
 George Francis Bunbury.
 Alfred Douglas Wingate.
 Daniel George Mark Robinson.
 Mark Symonds Teversham.
 Charles Herbert Harberton Eales.
 Harold Douglas Kyrle Money.
 Harold Charles Des Voeux.
 Leslie Faithfull Mercer.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 813.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

Edmund Ernest Wilford, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse)	}—5th September 1914.
Richard Lionel Hughes Hallett, Supply and Transport Corps	
Reginald Heinemann, 84th Punjabis	
Brinsley Alexander McHenry Rice, 6th Gurkha Rifles	
Charles Edward Bruce, Supernumerary List	
George Patrick Grant, D.S.O., 106th Hazara Pioneers	

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 814.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

John Scott, M.B.	}—28th January 1914.
George Selby Brock, M.B.	
Kanwar Indarjit Singh, M.B.	}—23rd April 1914.
Krishnan Gopinath Pandalai, M.B.	
Charles Albert Wood, M.B.	

No. 815.—The provisional promotion of Captain H. S. Cormack, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., published in Army Department Notification No. 514, dated the 5th June 1914, is hereby cancelled.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 816.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Ghulam Muhammad Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 1st July 1914.

No. 817.—The following promotions are made :—

Governor-General's Bodyguard.

Kot-Dafadar Indar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th July 1914.

41st Dogras.

Havildar-Major Chur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Pahlad Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 26th July 1914.

63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

Subadar Abdul Razzak to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Sankarapandian Pillai to be Subadar and Havildar Murugayya to be Jemadar, *vice* Krishna Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 4th August 1914.

Havildar-Major Hari Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chinnasami, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th July 1914.

64th Pioneers.

Subadar Krishnasami to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Narayanasami to be Subadar and Havildar Isvar Rao to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Amin, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th May 1914.

Jemadar Durgayya to be Subadar and Havildar Shamsud-din to be Jemadar, *vice* Francis, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 4th May 1914.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Colour-Havildar Bom-bahadur Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Rupsing Bhandari, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 818.—Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Duncan Merewether, Supernumerary List, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 9th September 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

*United Provinces Horse.**2nd (Northern) Regiment.*

No. 819.—Anthony Wimbush to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th August 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 820.—Lieutenant Roland Graham Gordon, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated the 9th August 1914.

Electrical Engineer Company.

Second Lieutenant William Dunkerley to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th August 1914.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 821.—Thomas Oliver Hodges to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 17th August 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 822.—Captain Robert Francis Richards Cooke is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 823.—Major William O'Sullivan Murphy, I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th August 1914.

Lieutenant Clifford William Ernest Arbuthnot to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 30th June 1914.

Lieutenant Richmond Horace Nicholas to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 17th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant George Cowling Platek to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Charles Edwin Lindsay Anderson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Theophilus Herbert Thorne to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Arthur William Walker to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Edwin Greaves to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Stanley Culverwell to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th August 1914.

Constantine Constantine Demitriadi to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th August 1914.

Alfred Axen Leonhard Flynn to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th August 1914.

Godfrey Noel Richard Morgan to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th August 1914.

Gordon Furze to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 19th August 1914.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 824.—Second Lieutenant Neville William Synnott to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. R. G. Lilley, transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles. Dated the 1st November 1913.

Second Lieutenant George Wright Norton Rose to be Lieutenant, *vice* S. P. Flowerdew, promoted. Dated the 10th November 1913.

(Army Department Notifications Nos 491 and 546, dated the 22nd May 1914 and the 12th June 1914, respectively, so far as they relate to these officers, are hereby cancelled).

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 825.—Major Henry Holmes Jellett to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* C. C. Godfrey, appointed Colonel Commandant. Dated the 1st February 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 826.—Captain Edward Ernest Grimwade resigns his commission. Dated the 11th August 1914.

Philip Graham Rogers to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th August 1914.

Godfrey Thomas Benedict Harvey to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th August 1914.

Horace Sydney Hodges to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th August 1914.

Claude Herbert Aldersmith to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th August 1914.

Ernest Stanley Behrend to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th August 1914.

George Herbert Tredaway to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th August 1914.

Rupert Willoughby Hanson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th August 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 827.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Major Sidney Herbert Ashworth.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Pestonjee Manackjee.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Surgeon-Major Ernest Edward Francis.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th September, 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 79.—Commander C. S. Hickman, Royal Indian Marine, Surveyor-in-Charge, Marine Survey of India, is granted an extension of tenure in that appointment for two years; with effect from the 9th September 1913.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th September, 1914.

No. 229.—With reference to Notification No. 221, dated 21st August 1914, Mr. J. H. White, Executive Engineer, is on recall from leave appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, until further orders.

The 8th September, 1914.

No. 230.—Mr. F. S. Bond, Executive Engineer, is on his recall from leave posted to the Indo-Burma Connection Survey.

The 9th September, 1914.

No. 231.—Mr. A. Rolland, Chief Engineer, is on his return from leave appointed Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay.

No. 232.—With reference to Notification No. 231, dated 9th September 1914, Major R. S. Muter, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, is temporarily attached to Circle No. 6, until further orders.

No. 233.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the following surveys being carried out by the agency of the Barsi Light Railway Company, *viz*:—

(i) A detailed survey for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Pandharpur to Lonand, a distance of about 86 miles;

(ii) A resurvey for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Pandharpur to Miraj, a distance of about 83 miles.

2. The surveys will be known as the Pandharpur-Lonand railway survey and Pandharpur-Miraj railway resurvey, respectively.

The 10th September, 1914.

No. 234.—*Corrigendum.*—In Railway Board's Notification No. 115, dated the 12th May 1914, as modified by Notification No. 147 of the 8th June 1914, publishing the grant of combined leave to Mr. L. C. D. Bean, Traffic Manager, North-Western Railway, for "6 months and 19 days" read "6 months and 16 days".

The 11th September, 1914.

No. 235.—Mr. J. Coates, Officiating Deputy Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Agent of that Railway, with effect from the 30th August 1914 and until Colonel C. A. R. Browne returns to duty.

No. 236.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 235, dated 11th September 1914, Captain L. M. Kent, Assistant Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Agent of that Railway.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 38. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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An Act to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911	66	The Indian Life Assurance Companies (Amendment) Bill	998—999
An Act to amend the Indian Airships Act, 1911	67	The Indian Post Office and Telegraph (Amendment) Bill	999
An Act to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments	68—72	The Indian Army (Amendment) Bill	999—1000
PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and		The Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Bill	1000—1001
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		Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 17th September 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	1781—1783
		Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 12th September 1914	1784—1786
		Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 5th September 1914	1787—1788
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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th September, 1914.

No. 40.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor

General, the non official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have elected Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, *vice* the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, deceased.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 16th September, 1914.

No. 1372.—Mr. C. A. Sherring is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 15th September, 1914.

No. 1377.—The services of Mr. D. Johnstone, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 18th April, 1914.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th September, 1914.

No. 1745.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely:—

(1) For sub-rule (3) of rule 36, the following shall be substituted, namely, "Every license may, at its expiration and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to consent or previous sanction, be renewed by the authority who granted it;

Provided that

(a) licenses in forms XIII and XIV may, where the local Government so directs, be renewed by the Commissioner; and

(b) in Burma any license to the grant of which the previous sanction of the Commissioner is required under rule 33, sub-rule (4), may be renewed without the previous sanction of the Commissioner."

(2) In the heading to the "Form for the renewal of the License" annexed to Form No. XIII and Form No. XIV of schedule VII, below the words "Commissioner in Sind" the words "Commissioner [if empowered under Rule 35 (3) *proviso* (a)]" shall be added.

The 15th September, 1914.

No. 1784.—The services of Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd September, 1914.

MEDICAL.

The 11th September, 1914.

No. 797.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Dhanpat Rai Varma are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab,

The 15th September, 1914.

No. 814.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Captain E. T. Harris, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain W. F. Brayne, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain W. S. McGillivray, M.B., I.M.S.

Major F. P. Connor, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Major N. W. Mackworth, M.B., I.M.S.

Major S. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S.

Major L. Cook, M.B., I.M.S.

POLITICAL.

The 12th September, 1914.

No. 1374.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, read with the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the civil authorities specified in the first column of the schedule annexed the powers specified in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

1 Authority empowered.	2 Powers delegated.
All local Governments.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, read with section 3 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, to regulate and restrict the liberty of persons entering British India whether by sea or land after the 5th September, 1914. 2. Power under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, read with section 7 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, to make rules providing for the manner in which orders made by the local Government in accordance with the provisions of this notification shall be enforced. 3. Power under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, read with section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, to modify or rescind any order or rule made in accordance with the provisions of this notification.

The 18th September, 1914.

No. 1450.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of Jemadar Mauladad, Naik Jahangir and Sepoy Karim Khan, of the Frontier Constabulary, to the 3rd class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry displayed by them on the occasion of the outrage at Tank on the 12th April 1914.

While Major Dodd, Commandant, and Captain Brown, 2nd-in-Command, Southern Waziristan Militia, were sitting outside the political bungalow at Tank on that evening, about half past seven o'clock, Sarfraz, Major Dodd's Mahsud Orderly, crept up behind them and wounded Captain Brown with a shot that first struck the wooden frame of his chair. He fell over, and as Major Dodd sprang up to assist him, Sarfraz again fired and shot Major Dodd through the left thigh. Both these officers subsequently died of their wounds. Sarfraz then made his escape over the adjoining fence, and as he was doing so was challenged by a chowkidar whom he shot at and wounded slightly in the right hand. By this time the constabulary guard on the political bungalow started in pursuit, and fired at him. In return he fired and killed Sepoy Bar Khan and mortally wounded Duffadar Zarif

Khan, whose leg was shattered. Three other parties also turned out at the sound of the firing. From the Military Works bungalow Lieutenant Hickie and Lieutenant Silver came out together. Sarfraz shot at and mortally wounded the former when he was crossing a low earth *band* in the endeavour to cut off the Orderly's retreat towards the north-west. Sarfraz also fired twice at Lieutenant Silver. The two other parties consisted of the inlying picquet of the Frontier Constabulary under Jemadar Mauladad, and two sepoy of the guard on the Sessions House under Lance Naik Khiddar Khan. The latter party arrived in time to see Sepoy Bar Khan and Duffadar Zarif Khan firing at Sarfraz, and ran round to cut off his retreat towards the north-east, but in the attempt to do so Lance Naik Khiddar Khan was shot dead.

Jemadar Mauladad meanwhile advanced with great coolness over open ground to within 30 yards of where the offender had taken cover, and managed to catch sight of him. The man had not been previously located as he had taken cover in a thick line of date palms. The Jemadar was then able to direct the fire of his party with effect, and was responsible for the death of the murderer.

Naik Jahangir, one of the same party, dashed 30 or 40 yards over open ground and, dropping to take aim at the offender, was met by a discharge from the murderer's rifle at such close range that his turban was blown off. In spite of the shock the Naik recovered himself almost immediately, and advancing two paces fired as the rest of the constabulary closed in.

Sepoy Karim Khan was one of the guard at Major Dodd's bungalow when the first shot was fired, and joined Duffadar Zarif Khan and Sepoy Bar Khan in the pursuit of Sarfraz. Even after both his companions had fallen Karim Khan continued to advance with great gallantry over open ground, firing as he went, and by attracting attention to the objective, greatly contributed to prevent the murderer's escape.

No. 1451.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the book in Urdu written by Raunaq Ram and Bishambhar Dutt and entitled "Khalsa Panth ki Haqiqat" contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act of 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all issues of the said book whether of the 1st edition, printed at the Arya Steam Press, Lahore, or of the 2nd edition, printed at the Central Printing Works, Lahore, and published by Daulat Ram, or any other issue or reproduction of the said book to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, it contains words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred a class of His Imperial Majesty's subjects in British India.

PORT BLAIR.

The 18th September, 1914.

No. 351.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Douglas, C.I.E., I.A., Superintendent of Port Blair, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department for a period of ten days, with effect from the 16th September, 1914.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th September, 1914.

No. 2126-G.—With reference to notification No. 1152-G., dated the 28th May, 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. W. Meek as Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 15th September, 1914.

No. 1922-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the

Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3510-L-B., dated the 3rd November, 1913, as subsequently amended by notification No. 459-L-B., dated the 1st April, 1914, applying certain enactments to Berar, namely :—

In the first schedule, against entry No. 112, the following shall be added, namely :—

" (3) the words 'and Berar' shall be inserted in the title heading of Part X, and the words 'or Berar' after the words 'British India' wherever they occur in the body of section 277."

No. 1929-L-C.—The following extract from a notification which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 31st July, 1914, is republished for general information :—

" Whitehall, July 29, 1914.

* * * * *

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 29th June, 1914, to confer the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom upon :—

Leslie Creery Miller, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Fort St. George, Madras.

Frederick Lawrence Sprott, Esquire, Public Works Department, Chairman, Bombay Trust, and an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Stanley Lockhart Batchelor, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, and Bacteriologist to Government.

* * * * *

The 16th September, 1914.

No. 399-W.—In supersession of the notification in this Department, No. 111-W., dated the 15th August 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

Extending the Scope of certain existing Proclamations and a certain Order in Council connected with the War.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen a State of War came into existence between Us on the one hand and the German Empire on the other :

And WHEREAS WE did on the same date and on the fifth day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such State of War :

And WHEREAS a State of War now exists between Us on the one hand and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary on the other :

AND WHEREAS it is therefore desirable to extend the scope of certain of the Proclamations and Orders in Council aforesaid :

NOW THEREFORE WE have thought fit by and with the advice of OUR Privy Council to issue this OUR Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows :—

1. The Proclamation warning all OUR subjects and all persons resident or being in OUR Dominions from contributing to, or participating in or assisting

in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this date to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Austro-Hungarian Government.

2. The Proclamation on Trading with the Enemy shall be deemed as from this date to prohibit with the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary all commercial intercourse, which under the said Proclamation is prohibited with the German Empire, and for this purpose such Proclamation shall be read as if throughout the operative portion thereof, the words "either the German Empire or the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary" were substituted for the words "the German Empire."

3. (1.) In the Order in Council issued with reference to the departure from OUR Ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such Port or which subsequently entered the same, the word "enemy", as applied to either ships or cargo, shall be deemed as from this date to include Austro-Hungarian ships or cargo.

(2.) In the application of this article to Austro-Hungarian ships the date Saturday the fifteenth day of August shall be substituted for the date mentioned in Article 2 of the said Order in Council, and the date Saturday the twenty-second day of August shall be substituted for the date mentioned in Article 3 of the said Order in Council.

4. The Proclamation specifying the articles which it is OUR intention to treat as Contraband of War during the war with Germany shall be deemed to specify the articles which it is OUR intention to treat as Contraband of War during the war with Austria-Hungary.

5. In the Proclamation forbidding the carriage in British vessels from any Foreign Port to any other Foreign Port of any article comprised in the list of Contraband of War issued by Us, unless the shipowner shall have first satisfied himself that the articles are not intended ultimately for use in the enemy country, the words "enemy country" shall be deemed as from this date to include the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

Given at OUR Court at Buckingham Palace this twelfth day of August in the year of OUR LORD one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of OUR Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

P. Z. COX,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 16th September, 1914.

No. 1936-I.-A.—The following gracious message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Princes and peoples of the Indian Empire is published for general information:—

During the past few weeks the peoples of my whole Empire at home and overseas have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity, civilisation and peace of mankind. The calamitous conflict is not of my seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and to appease differences with which my Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should

have sacrificed my honour and given to destruction the liberties of my Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision. Paramount regard for treaty faith and pledged word of Rulers and peoples is the common heritage of England and India. Amongst the many incidents that have marked the unanimous uprising of the populations of my Empire in defence of its unity and integrity, nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to my Throne expressed both by my Indian subjects and by Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India and their prodigal offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the realm. Their one-voiced demand to be foremost in conflict has touched my heart and has inspired to highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked my Indian subjects and myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of good will and fellowship which greeted my return in February 1912 after the solemn ceremony of my Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked.

No. 2152-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senhor A. M. deSouza as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Rangoon.

The 17th September, 1914.

No. 2161-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Robert Chaidron as acting Consul for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur M. Cuvelier.

No. 2228-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Pritchard of the Political Department is posted as Political Officer in charge of the *ex*-Amir Yakub Khan, with effect from the 6th September 1914.

No. 2233-Est.-A.—Captain A. J. H. Grey, of the Political Department, on being recalled from leave, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, with effect from the 4th September, 1914.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 15th September, 1914.

No. 893.-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities should communicate immediately with the Controller of Currency, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N. B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (a) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (b) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	Rs.					
148359 3½% 1865	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1906	Purna Chandra Dutt, administrator to the estate of Beer Chand Dutt.	$\frac{297 D}{112-11}$, dated 20-3-14.	
124272 " 1900-01	500	The Bank of Bombay ...	Dec. 31, 1910	Jamnadas, Bhagwan-das.	$\frac{360 D}{176-13}$, dated 4-4-14.	
118697 " 1854-55	500	Jose Antonio dos Marteris.	June 30, 1910	Jose Antonio Das Marteris.	$\frac{421 D}{156 of 13}$, dated 22-4-14.	
119447 " "	500					
079645 " 1900-01	500	The Bank of Bombay	July 16, 1910			
B001494 " "	500					
B010928 " 1879	500					
B021938 " 1842-43	500		Aug. 1, 1910			
109293 " "	25,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	Aug. 1, 1908	Balbhadra Das ...	$\frac{419 D}{110 of 11}$, dated 22-4-14.	
B003962 " "	500	Kersasp Temuljee Dustoor and Ardeshir Cursetjee Dustoor.	Feb. 1, 1909	Manaji, Rajooji ...	$\frac{438 D}{17 of 14}$, dated 25-4-14.	
088450 " "	200	The Bank of Bengal ...	Feb. 1, 1910	Ram Chandra Succaram Deshmookha.	$\frac{574 D}{174-13}$, dated 4-6-14.	
123687 " "	500	Mohanrai Dolatrai and Radahbai Mohanrai, or either.	Feb. 1, 1911	Mohanrai Dolatrai ...	$\frac{660 D}{9-14}$, dated 30-6-14.	
123688 " "	500					

B

009710 4% 1835-36	500	Rajnarin Chatterjee ...	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarin Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78	Jan. 28, 1888.
025321 " "	2,000	Ram Zani Begum ...	April 1, 1890	Shaik Tufil Ahmed and Bismilla Begum, certificate-holders to the estate of Ram Zani Begum.	$\frac{449 D}{D}$, dated 21-7-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
051414 " 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framji & Co.	Feb. 1, 1887	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator to the estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
163788 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul ...	$\frac{996 D}{D}$, dated 16-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
156814 " "	100	Raj Kristo Addy ...	Feb. 1, 1890	Butta Kristo Addy and Bolye Chand Addy, administrators to the estate of Raj Kristo Addy.	$\frac{742 D}{D}$, dated 22-7-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
156815 " "	100					
156816 " "	100					
156214 " "	100					
163626 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal ...				
053524 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	Aug. 1, 1879	Yeshwant Moraba Warajkar.	$\frac{010 D}{D}$, dated 11-2-08	Aug. 15, 1908.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-38.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	Rs.					
149181 4% 1842-43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	Feb. 1, 1888	Bidhu Mukhi Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate Ishan Chandra Das.	392 D, dated 4-8-10	Mar. 4, 1911.
162774 " "	1,000	Ditto ...	Aug. 1, 1886	Suranjan Dutt, certificate-holder to the estate Narasinha Dutt, deceased.	501 D, dated 3-9-10	Ditto.
145037 " "	500	Faiz Mahomed Shah, trustee for the Dargah Sylamshah.	Feb. 1, 1897	Basharat Shah, certificate-holder to the estate Faiz Mahomed Shah.	264 D, dated 31-5-04	Ditto.
148252 " "	500	Annapurnabai ...	Aug. 1, 1905	Pootlabai ...	557 D, dated 19-9-10	Ditto.
15359 31% 1842-43	600	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	July 31, 1899,	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	1007 D, dated 6-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
15360 " "	600					
15361 " "	600					
15362 " "	500					
15363 " "	500					
15364 " "	500					
15365 " "	500					
15366 " "	500					
15367 " "	500					
15368 " "	500					
15369 " "	500					
15370 " "	500					
15371 " "	500					
15372 " "	500					
15373 " "	500					
15376 " "	500					
15438 " "	500					
160638 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	Aug. 1, 1901	Kumar Banwari Mukunda Deb.	794 D, dated 16-11-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
162419 " "	1,000	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	Aug. 1, 1902	Jhoomack Lall ...	164 D, dated 5-5-05	Aug. 11, 1906.
140107 " "	1,000	Kasim Ali, administrator of Omaid Ali, minor.	Aug. 1, 1902	Sheik Kasim Ali, administrator of Mahomed Ali and Omaid Ali (minors).	1275 D, dated 21-2-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
140108 " "	1,000					
154385 " "	500	Hari Das Sarmany ...	Aug. 1, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as guardian of Makham Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy, minors.	538 D, dated 26-9-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
158147 " "	500	Bromhomoyee Dasi ...	Feb. 1, 1905	Bromhomoyee Dasi ...	975 D, dated 22-1-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
157732 " "	2,000	Denomoyee Dabee ...	Feb. 1, 1906	Denomoyee Dabee ...	23 D, dated 6-4-09	Ditto.
1512450 " "	500	Bhuban Mohini Dasi, administratrix of Romesh Chunder Ghose.	Aug. 1, 1897	Rasik Lal Ghose, administrator to the estate of Romesh Chander Ghose.	196 D, dated 2-6-09	Ditto.
157336 " "	100	Bapuji Rahgunathji Trilokekar.	Feb. 1, 1906	J. I. Fonseca ...	685 D, dated 18-11-09	Feb. 5, 1910.
157337 " "	100					
157338 " "	100					
154618 " "	500	Shib Chandra Chowdry	Feb. 1, 1902	Himangini Dassi ...	995 D, dated 28-2-10	Aug. 27, 1910.
155343 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal...	Feb. 1, 1905	Bepin Behari Nundi ..	958 D, dated 8-2-11	Feb. 17, 1912.
155344 " "	500					
1577097 " "	100	Ditto ...	Aug. 1, 1903	Harimati Dasi ...	960 D, dated 8-2-11	Ditto.
1579784 " "	500	Nobin Chandra Bose ...	Aug. 1, 1904	Nobin Chandra Bose...	1110 D, dated 25-3-11	Ditto.
156685 " "	1,000	S. E. Willmott	Feb. 1, 1896	Parshotom Kalidas, survivor of Bai Parwati Matichand Hirachand and Nanabhai Telukchand.	91 D, dated 27-4-11	Ditto.
157704 " "	1,000	T. E. Willmott				
155693 " "	100	Govind Lal Ray surviving executor of Bhola Nath Shaha.	Feb. 1, 1908	Tincowry Dasse, administratrix to the estate of Bhola Nath Shaha.	D295 1099, dated 2-4-11	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
016272 3½% 1842-43	2,000	Chunder Nath Chuker-butt.	Aug. 1, 1895	The Comptroller General.	D983 1125, dated 23-2-12	Aug. 31, 1912.
M099710 " "	2,600	R. Wilkins	Aug. 1, 1906	Dr. R. Wilkins, F. R. C. S.	D65 1048, dated 28-4-12	Ditto.
M005138 " "	200					
M004030 " "	500					
M005580 " "	500					
81 " "	500					
82 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1910	Lucy Woods	758D 21-13, dated 2-6-13	Aug. 16, 1913.
83 " "	500					
M003357 " "	1,000					
M004551 " "	5,000					
M065573 " "	1,500					
101993 " "	500	Damodar Ragoonath Kirkire.	Aug. 1, 1909	Govind Sadasheo Chaskar, Krishnabai Manake and Kesheo Sadasheo Chaskar.	1065 D 70-13, dated 11-8-13	Feb. 21, 1914.
087898 " "	1,000					
072223 " "	1,000	Hari Das Sreemani	Feb. 1, 1904	Harimoti Debi	1230 D 1009, dated 20-5-13	Ditto.
072243 " "	500					
072244 " "	500	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bando-padhya and Shama Pado Bando-padhya.	706 D, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
035035 4% 1854-55	1,000					
055895 " "	1,700	S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row	1160 D, dated 13-3-94	Sept. 13, 1894.
055896 " "	1,300					
051998 " "	500					
033952 " "	500	Kedar Nath	June 30, 1876	Ramdullary Bibi	520 D, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
033953 " "	500					
033954 " "	500					
031013 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1883	{ Nana Shi-waji, Ad-ministrator of Shi-wapa Narsoo.	214 D, dated 3-5-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
002171 3½% 1854-55	1,000	Braja Behary Shome	Dec. 31, 1898	Benode Behary Shome, Administrator, estate, Braja Behary Shome.	1341 D, dated 26-2-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
048744 " "	500	Shamapada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1898	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kar.	324 D, dated 13-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
047417 " "	500	Shama Pada Sreemany	June 30, 1902	Jhoomack Lall	164 D, dated 5-5-06	Aug. 11, 1906.
047418 " "	500					
037622 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1902	{ The Hony. Secy., Gujrat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.	930 D, dated 17-11-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
037623 " "	1,000					
038092 " "	1,000	Ellisetti Seshiah Sety	June 30, 1903	D. Guru Bheema Row	598 D, dated 28-10-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
Boo2837 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1886	Alibai Erachshah Karanjavala.	717 D, dated 4-12-07	Ditto.
Boo2751 " "	500					
033347 " "	500	Shama Pada Sreemany	June 30, 1904	{ Sorojini Dasi, Ad-ministratrix to the estate of Doorga Churun Kassoby.	951 D, dated 21-3-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
033348 " "	500					
070005 " "	500	Hari Dass Sreemany	June 30, 1899	Sham Lal Sen, Guardian of Kumudini Dasi (minor).	190 D, dated 21-5-08	Ditto.
054706 " "	500	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1899	Kamini Kumar Das	192 D, dated 21-5-08	Ditto.
053385 " "	2,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1903	Aukhoy Kumar Das	353 D, dated 4-7-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
043881 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1902	Sakhubai	1123 D, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
026262 " "	1,000					
079223 " "	1,000					
054768 " "	1,000	Akhay Kumar Dass	June 30, 1903	Tabitha Forrester	367 D, dated 13-7-08	Ditto.
040691 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1904	Shavakshaw Pestonji Acharwala.	447 D, dated 30-7-08	Ditto.
080181 " "	5,000					
006995 " "	500	Tabitha Forrester	June 30, 1896	Sakhubai	1123 D, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
Bo21751 " "	500	Jehangir Muncherji Patell	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	1123 D, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
Bo27392 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	1123 D, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
Bo27399 " "	1,000					
Bo27400 " "	1,000					
Bo27401 " "	1,000					
Bo27402 " "	1,000					

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	Rs.					
036840 31% 1854-55	500	Shama Pado Sreemany...	June 30, 1903	Kadumbini Ganguli ...	$\frac{138}{D}$, dated 12-5-09 ...	Aug. 14, 1909.
015455 1, " "	1,000	Bhagwan Dass ...	Dec. 31, 1901	Bhagwan Dass ...	$\frac{551}{D}$, dated 18-9-09 ...	Feb. 5, 1910.
Boo1189 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay ...	June 30, 1905	Khando Yeshavant Dole.	$\frac{644}{D}$, dated 8-11-09 ...	Ditto.
085204 " "	10,000	Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S. J., and Revd. J. B. M. de Souza, survivors of M. A. Fonseca.	Dec. 31, 1905	J. I. Fonseca ...	$\frac{685}{D}$, dated 18-11-09 ...	Feb. 5, 1910.
Bo23234 " "	1,000	Theodore Dalhoff ...	June 30, 1905			
023780 " "	1,000	Bipin Kristo Roy ...	June 30, 1904	Hari Lal Sanyal ...	$\frac{84}{D}$, dated 19-4-10 ...	Aug. 27, 1910.
035365 " "	100	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1903			
035364 " "	100		June 30, 1904			
Boo8570 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay ...	June 30, 1906	Baskar Govindrao Tilak.	$\frac{757}{D}$, dated 24-11-10 ...	Mar. 4, 1911.
Boo8580 " "	1,000					
Boo8581 " "	1,000					
Boo8582 " "	1,000					
Boo8583 " "	1,000					
077042 " "	300	Ditto ...				
077048 " "	300	Ditto ...	Dec. 31, 1903	Bepin Behari Nandi...	$\frac{958}{D}$, dated 8-2-11 ...	Feb. 17, 1912.
077713 " "	400	Ditto ...				
077889 " "	500	The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.	Dec. 31, 1900	Sreemutty Monindra Mohini Bose.	$\frac{1100}{D}$, dated 25-3-11 ...	Ditto.
082422 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal ...				
110429 " "	25,000	John Dey ...	June 30, 1908	Sir H. S. King, K. C. I. E.	$\frac{D344}{1094}$, dated 18-7-11 ...	Ditto.
102660 " "	100	Dadyba Dinshaw ...	June 30, 1907	The Station Supply Officer, Mhow, on behalf of Chaj-jumal and Nusserwanji Rustonji and Mahomad Haniff.	$\frac{D545}{52-11}$, dated 14-9-11 ...	Feb. 17, 1912.
088529 " "	500	The Comptroller General				
091900 " "	3,000	R. Wilkins	June 30, 1906	Dr. R. Wilkins, F.R.C.S.	$\frac{D65}{1048}$, dated 28-4-12 ...	Aug. 31, 1912.
Mo08333 " "	500					
Mo11296 " "	500					
07 " "	500					
08 " "	500					
09 " "	500					
Mo11300 " "	1,000					
1 " "	1,000					
056020 " "	2,500					
079041 " "	2,500					
Mo08334 " "	1,000					
Bo22056 " "	100	Nanabhoy Merwanjee and Dhunbaiji or either of them.	June 30, 1905	Shalebhoy Tyebjee	$\frac{D1016}{31}$, dated 9-3-12 ...	Ditto.
Boo7936 " "	100	Bank of Bombay ...	June 31, 1903	Mrs. Esther Joseph...	$\frac{D059}{87-11}$, dated 5-12-12 ...	Feb. 15, 1913.
Boo5289 " "	1,000	Jehangir Dorabjee ...	June 31, 1905			
050278 " "	2,000	Shamapada Sreemany...	Dec. 31, 1907	Ram Kumar Basu ...	$\frac{D665}{97-11}$, dated 14-9-12 ...	Ditto.
038637 " "	1,000	Sorabjee Palanji ...	June 30, 1907	Manacklal Devidas ...	$\frac{D068}{33-12}$, dated 6-12-12 ...	Ditto.
097064 " "	200	The Bank of Bengal ...	June 30, 1909	Hari Har Chatterjee...	$\frac{D920}{81-12}$, dated 26-11-12 ...	Ditto.
048560 " "	500	Hari Das Sreemany ...	June 30, 1903	Krishna Manini Dasi	$\frac{72D}{17-12}$, dated 18-1-13 ...	Aug. 16, 1913.
Bo48862 " "	1,000	The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ltd.	June 30, 1910	John Fowler & Co., (Leeds) Ltd.	$\frac{1240D}{57-13}$, dated 25-9-13 ...	Feb. 21, 1914.
061220 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal ...	Dec. 31, 1903	Conrad Coryton Betts, Minor.	$\frac{907-D}{13-11}$, dated 7-7-13 ...	Ditto.
062221 " "	100					
052222 " "	100					

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103146 4% 1865	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany ...	Nov. 1, 1878	{ Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	481 D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal ...	Nov. 1, 1886	{ Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.		
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay ...	May 1, 1882	Venayak Chintamon joglekar.	673 D, dated 7-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
339872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal ...	May 1, 1893	Lalla Umrao Singh ...	579 D, dated 29-8-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
236970 " "	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co. ...	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee.	993 D, dated 29-1-99	Aug. 6, 1899.
211000 " "	500	Rajendra Ganguly ...	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee, surviving certificate-holder to the estate of Rajendra Ganguly.	1199 D, dated 30-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
060874 " "	500	{ Moltan Chand ...	Nov. 1, 1876	Ramdullary Bibi ...	520 D, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18 1905.
060875 " "	500					
187065 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany ...	May 1, 1884	Russick Lal Mullick...	224 D, dated 5-2-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
234054 " "	100	{ Bhicajee Nowrosji ...	Nov. 1, 1892	{ Sowchand Premjee and Nemchand Vaso, survivors of Labhjee Chaturbhoy, Lila-dhar Devchand, Premjee Soonderjee and Maneckchand Devchand, by their constituted attorney Nana-lal Parvuram.	1207 D, dated 4-3-07	Ditto.
Boo1159 " "	100					
Boo1161 " "	100					
Boo1162 " "	100					
Boo1163 " "	100					
114607 " "	500	{ The Bank of Bengal ...	May 1, 1884	{ Nana Shiawaji, administrator of Shiwapu Nursoo.	214 D, dated 3-6-07	Ditto.
114608 " "	500					
153624 " "	500					
208728 " "	500	Tarini Churn Ghose ...	Nov. 1, 1889	{ Butta Kristo Addy and Balye Chand Addy, administrators to the estate of Raj Kristo Addy.	342 D, dated 22-7-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
318745 " "	2,000	Bhagirathibai Bhosekar	Nov. 1, 1891	Govind Anant Bhosekar, certificate-holder, estate Bhagirathibai.	607 D, dated 30-10-07	Ditto.
212466 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1889	Syed Ali Zamin ...	817 D, dated 27-11-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
338987 " "	500	{ The Bank of Bombay...	May 1, 1893	Chutkojee ...	1155 D, dated 18-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
338988 " "	500					
Boo8539 " "	500					
Boo8545 " "	500					
Boo8546 " "	500					
B139141 " "	1,000	Bank of Bombay ...	Nov. 1, 1882	Hurukhbai Hurcoover-bai.	D 374, dated 28-7-11	Feb. 17, 1912.
033012 " "	500	Gisborne & Co. ...	Nov. 1, 1886	Gouri Kanto Sinha Roy.	905 D, dated 7-7-13	Feb. 21, 1914.
024223 3 1/2% "	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee ...	Nov. 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee ..	65 D, dated 26-4-30	Aug. 11, 1900.
100324 " "	1,000	{ Shamapada Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1897	{ Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kar.	324 D, dated 13-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
094839 " "	500		May 1, 1897			
055321 " "	500	Annappurna Dassee and Gosto Lal Sen.	Nov. 1, 1899	Behari Lal Sain, administrator, estate Gosto Lal Sen.	582 D, dated 12-9-05	Ditto.

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	Rs.					
3001454 3½ % 1865	100	Deepchand Nalchund ...	Nov. 1, 1895	Rastomjee Shapurji Bhownagary.	119 D, dated 22-2-06 ...	Aug. 11, 1906.
11742 " "	500	Troylucko Nath Roy ...	Nov. 1, 1902	{ Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as guardian of Makham Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy, minors.	{ 538 D, dated 26-9-07...	Feb. 22, 1908.
10584 " "	1,000	Nistarini Debi ...	May 1, 1903	Nistarini Debi ...	604 D, dated 29-10-07 ...	Ditto.
11552 " "	5,000	Tincurry Devi ...	May 1, 1896	{ Poorna Chunder Ganguli, adminis- trator to the estate of Tincurry Devi.	890 D, dated 4-2-08 ...	Aug. 15, 1908.
11059 " "	1,000				5 D, dated 1-4-08 ...	Ditto.
10221 " "	100	Janhoba Monee Dassi...	Nov. 1, 1902	{ Soudamini Dassi, certificate-holder, estate Janhoba Moni Dassee.	5 D, dated 1-4-08 ...	Ditto.
10022 " "	100					
10023 " "	100					
1025256 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay...	Nov. 1, 1900	Mancherjee Meher- wanji Mulla Firoze, executor of Meher- wanji Shapoorji Mulla Feroze.	341 D, dated 3-7-08 ...	Feb. 13, 1909.
1025258 " "	1,000					
102132 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	Nov. 1, 1903	Akhoj Kumar Das ...	353 D, dated 4-7-08 ...	Ditto.
102133 " "	1,000					
10805 " "	500					
107810 " "	500	Thomas Richard Lard- ner.	Nov. 1, 1904	Thomas Richard Lardner.	468 D, dated 5-8-08 ...	Ditto.
107811 " "	500					
1041365 " "	1,000	Chugondas and Co. ...	May 1, 1905	Currimbhoy Jeevajee...	682 D, dated 16-10-08 ...	Ditto.
105600 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1900	Rabi Sahai ...	712 D, dated 22-10-08 ...	Ditto.
10111527 " "	500	Bai Ruttonbai J. Chenai	Nov. 1, 1902	Ruttonbai Jehangirji Chinoy.	955 D, dated 16-1-09 ...	Aug. 14, 1909.
105822 " "	8,500	{ The Receiver, High Court, Bengal.	May 1, 1904	Lal Behary Dutt ...	135 D, dated 12-5-09 ...	Ditto.
105150 " "	8,500					
1045753 " "	5,000					
1045755 " "	1,400					
1045758 " "	2,000					
104527 " "	500	Jnanendra Nath Mukherji	May 1, 1903	Kadumbini Ganguli ...	138 D, dated 12-5-09 ...	Ditto.
105490 " "	1,000	{ Bhuban Mohini Dasi, Administratrix of Ramesh Chunder Ghose.	May 1, 1897	{ Rasik Lal Ghose, administrator to the estate of Ramesh Chunder Ghose.	196 D, dated 2-5-09 ...	Ditto.
105491 " "	500					
1010616 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay ...	May 1, 1902	Shapurji Byramji Katrak.	522 D, dated 14-9-09 ...	Feb. 5, 1910.
109883 " "	5,000	Rajoballa Dabee ...	Nov. 1, 1904	Rishi Kesh Chatterjee	646 D, dated 8-11-09 ...	Ditto.
107408 " "	1,000	{ Ram Dai, administra- trix of Rambharose minor, empowered under Act VIII of 1800 to draw interest only.	Nov. 1, 1902	Rambharose ...	1012 D, dated 4-3-10 ...	Aug. 27, 1910.
107409 " "	500					
107410 " "	100					
107411 " "	1,000					
107412 " "	2,000					
107413 " "	2,000					
107068 " "	100	The Comptroller General	May 1, 1905	Bagala Sundari Dassy	252 D, dated 28-6-10 ...	Ditto.
105625 " "	500	Abinash Chandra Ghose	May 1, 1903	{ Surendra Nath Roy, administrator, es- tate of Abinash Chandra Ghose.	254 D, dated 28-6-10...	Ditto.
105626 " "	1,000					
1015009 " "	1,000	{ The National Bank of India, Ltd.	May 1, 1905	W. Komalammal, Executrix of W. Gopalachariar de- ceased.	370 D, dated 28-7-10 ...	Mar. 4, 1911.
1016803 " "	1,000					
1016804 " "	1,000					
1016805 " "	1,000					
1008593 " "	500	The Madras Railway Company.	May 1, 1907	G. W. Sawday, or D. A. Rees, either or survivor.	613 D, dated 29-9-10 ...	Ditto.

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	Rs.					
120609 3½% 1865	1,000	Hari Das Sreemany ...	May 1, 1906	Saroj Kumar, Sudhansu Kumar and Ajit Kumar Mullick, minors, through their guardian, Kshitish Chandra Sarkar.	721 D, dated 10-11-10 ...	Mar. 4, 1911.
Bo39433 " "	500	The National Bank of India.	May 1, 1907	The Station Supply Officer, Mhow, on behalf of Chajjumul and Nusserwanji Rustomji and Mahomed Haniff.	D545 52, dated 14-9-11 ...	Feb. 17, 1912.
142897 " "	200	The Bank of Bengal ...	May 1, 1907	Kunja Lal Sen ...	943 D, dated 1-2-11 ...	Ditto.
157652 " "	1,000	Ditto ...	May 1, 1907	Jogindra Nath Samaddar.	952 D, dated 8-2-11 ...	Ditto.
187233 " "	100	Ditto ...	May 1, 1906	Bachni ...	1020 D, dated 28-2-11 ...	Ditto.
165366 " "	1,000	Bachni ...	May 1, 1906	Sreemuty Monindra Mohini Bose.	1108 D, dated 25-3-11 ...	Ditto.
160570 " "	500	The Administrator General, Bengal.	May 1, 1907	A. W. Pim ...	63 D, dated 4-4-11 ...	Ditto.
098992 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal ...	Nov. 1, 1907	Gobind Lal ...	93 D, dated 27-4-11 ...	Ditto.
200937 " "	500	Ditto ...	May 1, 1904	Purshotam Kalidas survivor of Bai Parwati, Matichand, Hira Chand, and Nanabhai Talukchand.	91 D, dated 27-4-11 ...	Ditto.
118097 " "	1,000	Ditto ...	May 1, 1906	Tinowry Dassee, Administratrix to the estate of Bholanath Shaha.	D295 1099, dated 7-7-11 ...	Ditto.
181595 " "	200	Comptroller General ...	May 1, 1906	Gosain Das Ghosh ...	D629 1091, dated 24-10-11 ...	Ditto.
Bom. 8289 " "	1,000	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Nov. 1, 1895	Mrs. Fanny Fischer ...	D651 1097, dated 27-10-11 ...	Ditto.
" 8290 " "	1,000			Siddheswar Sarkar, certificate-holder, estate of Rajmohishi Sarkar.	D288 84, dated 18-6-12 ...	Aug. 31, 1912.
" 8291 " "	1,000			Manchersha Navroji Gundevia.	D22 73, dated 10-4-12 ...	Ditto.
" 8292 " "	1,000			The Comptroller General.	D983 1125, dated 28-2-12 ...	Ditto.
" 8293 " "	1,000			Reyd. C. A. C. D. Sequeira and J. M. D'Oliveira, Survivors of J. M. Gonsalves.	D1035 1117, dated 14-3-12 ...	Ditto.
170495 " "	1,500	Gobind Lal Ray, surviving Executor of Bholanath Shaha.	May 1, 1908	Shalebhoy Tyebjee.	D1016 31, dated 9-3-12 ...	Ditto.
103702 " "	1,000			H. E. Teixeira ...		
134566 " "	500					
100866 " "	1,000					
175651 " "	300	Bank of Bengal ...	Nov. 1, 1905	Dr. R. Wilkins, F. R. C. S.	D65 1048, dated 28-4-12 ...	Ditto.
197444 " "	500	Agra Bank, Ltd. ...	Nov. 1, 1886	S n. Akkori Debi ...	D20 1057, dated 10-4-12 ...	Ditto.
074494 " "	500	Hai Harkore ...	May 1, 1904	Bhagwati Shankar ...	D70 86, dated 29-4-12 ...	Ditto.
025340 " "	1,000	Chunder Nath Chukerbutty.	May 1, 1895	Pithaldas Tricumdas...	D548 62-11, dated 14-8-12 ...	Feb. 15, 1913.
Bein. 2369 " "	500	Dadaji Bhanaji ...	Nov. 1, 1904			
Bo11642 " "	100	Pestonjee Hormusjee... Patuck & Rustomjee Hormusjee Patuck ...	May 1, 1905			
Bo21643 " "	100					
123070 " "	500	H. E. Teixeira ...				
Mo16442 " "	1,000					
43 " "	1,000					
121533 " "	1,000					
Mo14555 " "	500					
Mo12343 " "	500					
Mo13638 " "	500	R. Wilkins ...	Nov. 1, 1906			
39 " "	500					
Mo08240 " "	500					
41 " "	500					
42 " "	500					
Mo15898 " "	500					
011267 " "	500	Sukhoda Meyee Debi ...	May 1, 1903			
182815 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	May 1, 1906			
Bo17912 " "	500	Dadabhay Cursetji Revitna	Nov. 1, 1905			

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127211 3½% 1865	Rs. 500	The Bank of Bengal, ...	May 1, 1901	Mrinal Kanti Ghose and Saroje Kanti Ghose, administrators to the estate of Rajani Kanta Ghose.	D392 72-11, dated 13-7-12 ...	Feb. 15, 1913.
Bo42171 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay ...	May 1, 1908	Sorabji Framji Angra.	D400 118-11, dated 17-7-12 ...	Ditto.
Bo22633 " "	2,000	Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Soonabai.	May 1, 1903	Sorabjee Dossabhoy Survivor of Soonabai.	19D 104-12, dated 9-1-13 ...	August 16, 1913.
206670 " "	500	The Comptroller, Post Office.	May 1, 1908	C. Margasagaya Mudaliar.	324D 43-12, dated 15-3-13 ...	Ditto.
196909 " "	500	Accountant General, Bengal.	May 1, 1909	Sasi Bhushan Chakravatty.	808D 75-12, dated 16-6-13 ...	Ditto.
148268 " "	500	Gireebala Dabee ...	May 1, 1908	Bhabani Charan Banerjee, Brahma-Nanda Bhattacharya, Bhabani Prosad Kaviranjan, Harendra Nath Mukerjee, and Beni Madhab Padaratna, Executors to the estate of Gireebala Dabee.	1016D 108-12, dated 31-7-13 ...	Feb. 21, 1914.
Bo21196 " "	100	Pirozshaw Dhunjeebhoy Panvaliwalla.	Nov. 1, 1908	Fallonjee Eduljee, Coach builder and Dossibai Pallonjee, Coach builder.	1215D 67-13, dated 18-9-13 ...	Ditto.
Bo21197 " "	100					
Bo18491 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay ...	Nov. 1, 1906	Jayaprosad Hari-prosad.	1422D 46-13, dated 29-11-13 ...	Ditto.
Bo14867 " "	1,000	Sunder Rai Jaswantrai, administrator of Ramsing Oomedsing, minor.	May 1, 1901	Ramsing Oomedsing...	1473D 1050, dated 12-12-13...	Ditto.
000161 5% 1872 Non-transferable Treasury Note.	500	Vinailk Jogeshwar Ghooi, Manager, Vithal Rukhami Mandir of Nagpur.	July 16, 1900	Vinayak Jogeshwar Ghui.	1080 D, dated 31-3-10 ...	August 27, 1910.
002275 4½% 1879	1,100	Kamini Debi ...	Sep. 15, 1880	Sm. Basanta Kumari Debi, certificate-holder, estate Kamini Debi.	D319 1101, dated 12-7-11 ...	Feb. 17, 1912.
039004 " "	100	Agra Bank, Limited ...	Sep. 16, 1882	Hurukbbhai ...	D374 1089, dated 2-4-11 ...	Ditto.
039005 " "	100					
030094 " "	100					
010277 " "	1,500	J. W. Madge and G. Payne, Executors of William Vallance.	Sep. 16, 1888	Mr. Henry Payne, Derivative Executor to the estate of Revd. William Vallance.	D410 1092, dated 5-8-11 ...	Ditto.
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand...	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modeliar.	1, dated 18-2-82 ...	Jan. 28, 1888.
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass ...	29, dated 15-12-87 ...	Ditto.
062887 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohamedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	434 D, dated 25-7-92 ...	Feb. 11, 1893.
085202 4% 1879	500	Comptroller General ...	Sep. 16, 1889	Seths Diokaram Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat.	26 D, dated 6-4-00 ...	Aug. 11, 1900.
002644 3½% 1879	500	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	July 16, 1899	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Barada Kant Mazumdar.	1007 D, dated 6-12-04 ...	Feb. 18, 1905.
002694 " "	500					
Bo02574 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay...	July 16, 1897	Narayan Pootoba, Administrator of Luxmibai.	715 D, dated 3-12-07 ...	Feb. 22, 1908.
Bo02675 " "	100					
009553 " "	1,000	Ram Dai, Administrator of Rambharose minor, empowered under Act VIII of 1893 to draw interest only.	Jan. 16, 1903	Ram Bharose ...	1012 D, dated 4-3-10 ...	Aug. 27, 1910.
009554 " "	1,000					
009555 " "	1,000					
009556 " "	1,000					
009557 " "	1,000					
009558 " "	2,000					
009559 " "	3,000					
009560 " "	4,000					
009561 " "	4,000					

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.			
	Rs.								
M003823 3½% 1879 M016992 " "	1,000 4,200	} R. Wilkins ...	July 16, 1906	Dr. R. Wilkins, F. R. C. S.	D65, dated 23-4-12 ... 1058	Aug. 31, 1912.			
104359 " "	1,000				Tejoomal Towermal ...		Jan. 16, 1907	Pursotamdas Kherajmel.	D251, dated 7-6-12 ... 61 of 12
B006997 " "	100	Nanabhoy Merwanjee & Dhunbaiji or either of them.	July 16, 1905	Shalebhoy Tyabjee ...	D1016, dated 9-3-12 ... 31	Ditto.			
B008035 " "	500	Maltibai ...	Jan. 16, 1909	Maltibai ...	1104D, dated 22-8-13 ... 124-12	Feb. 21, 1914.			
B004136 " "	100	} The Bank of Bombay	Jan. 16, 1902	J. S. C. Lopes ...	1437D, dated 2-12-13 ... 2-13	Ditto.			
B004137 " "	100								
014743 3½% 1893-94	100	Sham Sagor Mookerjee	Dec. 31, 1895	Sam Sagor Mookerjee.	31, dated 10-4-07 ... D	Aug. 17, 1907.			
021832 " "	1,000	Madhorao, Manager for the temple Lukmee Narain Swamy at Titoorghat in District of Raipur.	Sept. 1, 1895	Madho Rao Manager of the temple Luchme Narain Swamy at Titurghat, Raipur District.	274, dated 30-5-10 ... D	Aug. 27, 1910.			
022254 " "	500	{ Shama Soondary Debya, Administratrix of Tariny Charan Bhattacharjee empowered to draw interest only.	Dec. 31, 1894	{ Elokeshi Debi, surviving certificate-holder, estate Tarini Charan Bhattacharyya and Shama Sundari Debya.	17D, dated 26-5-13 ... 63-12	Aug. 16, 1913.			
022255 " "	500								
013454 3½% 1900-01	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazrah	Dec. 31, 1902	Sukhoda Dasi ...	885, dated 7-11-06. D	Feb. 16, 1907.			
031199 " "	1,000	Prosad Dass Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1903	Khiroda Sundari Dassi.	90, dated 24-4-08. ... D	Aug. 15, 1908.			
043507 " "	1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd.	Dec. 31, 1904	{ Akhoy Kumar Das.	{ 353, dated 4-7-08 ... D	Feb. 13, 1909.			
032584 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	June 30, 1904						
038943 " "	500	{ Prosad Dass Boral and Brothers.	Dec. 31, 1904						
038944 " "	500								
027918 " "	1,000	{ P. G. and W. Sawoo ... Prosad Dass Boral and Brothers. Benoy Krishna Hazrah	{ June 30, 1905	{ Nriya Lal Basak ... Poora Soondari Dasi.	{ 64, dated 21-4-10 ... D	Aug. 27, 1910.			
027954 " "	1,000								
027055 " "	1,000								
012817 " "	1,000								
014666 " "	500	Abinash Chandra Ghosh	June 30, 1903	Surendra Nath Roy, Administrator, estate Abinash Chandra Ghosh.	264, dated 28-6-10 ... D	Ditto.			
029022 " "	25,000	Bank of Bengal ...	{ June 30, 1905	{ Syed Mahammad Fyaz Ali Khan.	{ 344, dated 21-7-10 ... D	Mar. 4, 1911.			
027645 " "	5,000	Prosad Dass Boral and Bros.							
012050 " "	2,000	{ Binoy Krishna Hazrah.							
028741 " "	1,000								
060297 " "	1,000	{ The Russo Chinese Bank.	June 30, 1907	{ Kalidas Das, Administrator, estate Rani Moni Dasi alias Rani Sundri Dasi.	{ 451, dated 22-8-10 ... D	Ditto.			
059996 " "	500								
063951 " "	1,000	{ The Bank of Bombay.	June 30, 1907	Abdul Cader ...	{ 755, dated 24-11-10 ... D	Ditto.			
063952 " "	1,000								
002175 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal ...	June 30, 1903	Hari Mati Dassi ...	960, dated 8-2-11 ... D	Feb. 17, 1912.			
B005409 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	June 30, 1904	The Station Supply Officer, Mhow, on behalf of Chajjuml and Aniswanji Rustomji and Mahomed Haniff.	D545, dated 14-9-11 ... 52-11	Ditto.			
B010868 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay ...	Dec. 31, 1905						
028293 " "	500	Prosad Dass Boral and Bros.	{ Dec. 31, 1903	{ Chronnee Lal Dass, certificate-holder, Estate Netto Lal Das.	{ D550, dated 15-9-11 ... 984	Ditto.			
028934 " "	100	Ditto ...							
022484 " "	100	Ditto ...							
028139 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany ...							
045227 " "	1,000	{ Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	{ Dec. 31, 1906	Sm. Kattyani Dassee	{ D657, dated 28-10-11 ... 1057	Ditto.			
045230 " "	1,000								

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	Rs.					
079319 3½ 1900-01	500	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1906	Upendra Nath Mukerjee.	$\frac{D746}{1080}$, dated 25-11-11 ...	Feb. 17, 1912.
051848 " "	500	} P. D. Boral and Bros.	June 30, 1909	} Sm. Kiran Bala Ghose.	$\frac{D875}{81}$, dated 17-1-12 ...	Aug. 31, 1912.
051849 " "	500					
078600 " "	500	Ditto ...	Dec. 31, 1903	Satya Gopal Banerjee	$\frac{D552}{5611}$, dated 14-8-12 ...	Feb. 15, 1913.
B008112 " "	500	National Bank of India Ltd.	June 30, 1906	Henry Gutman ...	$\frac{D918}{1069}$, dated 26-11-12 ...	Ditto.
042808 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	June 30, 1908	Sorabji Frajji Angra	$\frac{D409}{118-11}$, dated 17-7-12 ...	Ditto.
098282 " "	1,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1908	Kedar Nath Mullick	$\frac{819}{53-13}$, dated 19-6-13 ...	Aug. 16, 1913.
022750 " "	500	} Ditto ...	June 30, 1908	Hubdar Khan ...	$\frac{707}{52-12}$, dated 18-1-13 ...	Ditto.
022751 " "	500					
022752 " "	500					
022753 " "	500					
078769 " "	100	Ditto ...	Dec. 31, 1908	Baikunto Nath Ghose	$\frac{250D}{111-12}$, dated 25-2-13 ...	Ditto.
045700 " "	100	Ditto ...	Dec. 31, 1908	Khetra Mohan Ghose	$\frac{906D}{12612}$, dated 7-7-13 ...	Feb. 21, 1914.
050962 " "	1,000	} National Bank of India, Ltd.	June 30, 1906	Hirjee Tusey ...	$\frac{660D}{30-13}$, dated 21-7-13 ...	Ditto.
048057 " "	500					
068441 " "	500	Bank of Bombay ...	Dec. 31, 1908	Maltibai and Vaman- rao Balkrishna Kirtikar.	$\frac{1104D}{124-12}$, dated 22-3-13 ...	Ditto.
B022483 " "	100	} K. C. Malegamvala ...	Dec. 31, 1908	Pallonjee Eduljee, coach builder and Dossibai Pallonjee, coach builder.	$\frac{1215D}{67-13}$, dated 18-9-13.	Ditto.
B022484 " "	100					
B022485 " "	100					
007251 3% 1896-97	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt ...	June 30, 1900	Giridhari Lal Roy ...	$\frac{1125}{D}$, dated 10-1-07.	Aug. 17, 1907.
028824 " "	1,000	Kassy Deen Singh ...	June 30, 1904	Debee Charan Sing ...	$\frac{163}{D}$, dated 22-5-07 ...	Ditto.
022448 " "	500	} Ardesir Jehangir Parukh	Dec. 31, 1902	Ardesir Jehangir Parukh.	$\frac{447}{D}$, dated 24-8-07 ...	Feb. 22, 1908.
022266 " "	500					
008802 " "	500	The Agra Bank, Ltd. ...	Dec. 31, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as guardian of Makham Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy, minors.	$\frac{538}{D}$, dated 26-9-07 ...	Ditto.
005636 " "	500	} The Bank of Bengal ...	Dec. 31, 1902	Nistarini Debi ...	$\frac{604}{D}$, dated 24-10-07 ...	Ditto.
026193 " "	500					
042233 " "	500	Hari Dass Sreemany ...	Dec. 31, 1903	Rakhal Das Mukherjee.	$\frac{142}{D}$, dated 8-3-08 ...	Aug. 15, 1908.
025435 " "	5,000	} Shiv Sinhji ...	Dec. 31, 1899	Manek Lal Ghellabhoy	$\frac{82}{D}$, dated 24-4-09 ...	Aug. 14, 1909.
025436 " "	5,000					
030582 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal ...	June 30, 1902	The Divisional Supply Officer, III Lahore Division, on behalf of Labha Mull.	$\frac{515}{D}$, dated 13-9-09 ...	Feb. 5, 1910.
014179 " "	500	Ajab Coomary Dassi ...	Dec. 31, 1897	Kanai Lal Haldar, Administrator, estate of Ajab Coomary Dassy.	$\frac{970}{D}$, dated 22-2-10 ...	Aug. 27, 1910.
029711 " "	1,000	Nahar Singh ...	Dec. 31, 1897	Mohindar Singh, cer- tificate-holder, estate Nahar Singh.	$\frac{1010}{D}$, dated 4-3-10 ...	Ditto.

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	Rs.						
031086 3% 1896-97	100	Prasad Das Boral and Brothers.	} June 30, 1904	} Hari Lal Sanyal ...	$\frac{54}{D}$, dated 19-4-10 ...	Aug. 27, 1910.	
044202 " "	100	Hari Lal Sanyal ..					
048611 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General	Dec. 31, 1904.				
006351 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1900	Vavilla Venkateswara Sastrulu.	$\frac{276}{D}$, dated 30-6-10 ...	Ditto.	
037167 " "	1,000	} The Bank of Bengal ...	Dec. 31, 1905	{ Syed Mahammad Fyaz Ali Khan.	$\frac{344}{D}$, dated 21-7-10 ...	March 4, 1911.	
037168 " "	1,000						
M003245 " "	10,000	Secretary to the Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras.	June 30, 1908,	H. H. Sri Vizianag- ram Maharaj Kum- arika Appala Koi- days Sri Maharani of Rewa, Viziana- gram.	$\frac{D 703}{19-11}$, dated 13-11-11	Feb. 17, 1912.	
042041 " "	500	The Comptroller General	Dec. 31, 1902	Lachman Das ...	$\frac{942}{D}$, dated 1-2-11 ...	Ditto.	
040469 " "	500	Framjee Bhicaji Daroga	June 30, 1906	Rustomji Jamsetji and Kavashaw Rus- tomji.	$\frac{D 756}{26-12}$, dated 3-10-12	Feb. 15, 1913.	
022417 " "	60,000	Zeenat Sultan Begum ...	June 30, 1904	H. H. Nawab Sir Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, certificate-holder, estate H. H. Zeenat Sultan Begum.	$\frac{872D}{1007}$, dated 30-6-13 ...	Aug. 16, 1913.	
031825 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal ...	June 30, 1906	Ganeshi Lal ...	$\frac{1403 D}{98-13}$, dated 25-11-13...	Feb. 21, 1914.	
000256 4% Cawn- pore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture.	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lal ...	June 30, 1896	Collector of Cawnpore	$\frac{760}{D}$, dated 18-8-94 ...	Feb. 23, 1895.	
000873 4% Cawnpore- Achneyra section of the R. M. Ry. Debenture.	100	Pearey Lal ...	Jan. 1, 1904	Pearey Lal ...	$\frac{68}{D}$, dated 24-4-11 ...	Feb. 17, 1912.	
†149376 4% 1842-43	500	} Kally Nath Mukerji ...	Feb. 1, 1886	Mahamaya Debi and Prasad Moyee Debi, administratrix, estate of Kally Nath Mukherji.	$\frac{89}{D}$, dated 27-4-11.	Feb. 17, 1912.	
†149377 " "	500						
†037579 2½% 1854-55	100	} Hari Das Sreemany ...	June 30, 1899	Rustomji J. Chinai ...	$\frac{672}{D}$, dated 29-10-10 ...	March 4, 1911.	
†037580 " "	100						
†089342 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal ...	June 30, 1905	Messrs. Agabeg Brothers.	$\frac{D 286}{1073}$, dated 18-6-12 ...	Aug. 31, 1912.	
†134967 " "	15,000	Lakshmi Bhagabathi ...	June 30, 1911	M. F. Gauntlett, I.C.S.	$\frac{1138D}{78-11}$, dated 28-8-13 ...	Feb. 21, 1914.	
†B020908 3½% 1865	1,000	George Alfred Barnett and Alexander Muir- head.	May 1, 1902	Bai Jarbai ...	$\frac{132}{D}$, dated 12-5-09 ...	Aug. 14, 1909.	
†157483 " "	10,000	The Comptroller General	May 1, 1907	Bepin Behary Samad- dar.	$\frac{600}{D}$, dated 19-11-09 ...	Feb. 5, 1910.	
†B014600 " "	100	Hurmusji Rustomji Kanga.	} Nov. 1, 1907	Gurmukh Singh Mul- chand Verhomal Mulchand Jothomal Dayaram.	$\frac{D 297}{34-11}$, dated 7-7-11 ...	Feb. 17, 1912.	
†B014478 " "	100	} Bank of Bombay ...					
†B014479 " "	100						
†191104 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal ...	May 1, 1907	Gurmukhrai Bhagwan Das.	$\frac{18}{D}$, dated 4-4-11 ...	Ditto.	
†065435 " "	500	Dinomoyee Debi Chau- dhurani & Janaki Debi Chaudhurani.	May 1, 1894	Purna Chunder Roy Chaudhury, Sirish Chandra Banerjee and Jotish Chandra Banerjee, certificate- holders, estate of Dinomoyee Debi Chaudhurani and Janaki Debi Chaudhurani.	$\frac{D 218}{1106}$, dated 30-5-12 ...	Aug. 31, 1912.	
†011265 3½% 1879	500	The Delhi and London Bank, Ltd.	July 16, 1902	Feroze Pestonji Sak- latwallah.	$\frac{684}{D}$, dated 16-10-08 ...	Feb. 13, 1909.	

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

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	Rs.					
†027735 4½% 1872	500	The Judge of Rajshahye	July 16, 1877	Kally Prosonna Chuckerbutty.	$\frac{D550}{76-11}$, dated 14-8-12 ...	Feb. 15, 1913.
†072962 3½% 1900-01	500	Sha Gordhandas Ranchor- das.	Dec. 31, 1906	Chotalal Narotum Das.	$\frac{648}{D}$, dated 8-11-09 ...	Feb. 5, 1910.
†067896 " "	500	Rattonji Kharshedji Wadia, Rhustomji Dusabhai Sethna, Ba- purji Kharshedji Vacha Ghundi.	Dec. 31, 1908	C. D. Vakilna and J. C. Vakilna or either.	$\frac{D167}{1028}$, dated 23-5-11 ...	Feb. 17, 1912.
†M000100 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras ...	Dec. 31, 1904	Dt. Forest Officer, Nellore, on behalf of C. V. S. Chetty.	$\frac{D1072}{122}$, dated 25-3-12 ...	Aug. 31, 1912.
†016922 " "	500	Haridas Sreemany ...	June 30, 1905	Messrs. Azabeg Brothers.	$\frac{D286}{1072}$, dated 18-6-12 ..	Ditto.
†138276 " "	25,000	T. Sankaram Tampi ...	June 30, 1911	M. F. Gauntlett, I.C.S.	$\frac{1138 D}{78-11}$, dated 28-8-13 ...	Feb. 21, 1914.
†022532 3% 1896-97	500	Executive Engineer, 2nd District, Jamrao Canal.	June 30, 1904	Khubchand Raimal ...	$\frac{315}{D}$, dated 25-6-08 ...	Aug. 15, 1908.
†042253 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal ...	June 30, 1905	The Corporation of Calcutta.	$\frac{850}{D}$, dated 11-12-08 ...	Feb. 13, 1909.
†041137 " "	2,000	Bega Sahiba ...	June 30, 1910	The Allahabad Bank, Ld.	$\frac{05 D}{121-12}$, dated 24-1-13 ...	Aug. 16, 1913.

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 16th September, 1914.

No. 1196-F.E.—Mr. U. L. Mojumdar has been appointed substantively to the post of Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 1st July 1913.

The 18th September, 1914.

No. 1203-F.E.—Mr. H. O'Callaghan, Chief Accountant in the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for eighteen days, with effect from the 7th September 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th September, 1914.

No. 24.—In pursuance of the Notification of the Governor General in Council No. 49, dated the 4th October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 36 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to modify the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department No. 10, dated the 14th of March 1914, and to appoint Mr. E. C. B. Walton, Assistant Electrical Engineer, Delhi, to be the Electric Inspector within the Province of Delhi during the absence on combined leave of Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, Electrical Engineer, Delhi.

The 18th September, 1914.

No. 25.—With reference to the Home Department Notification No. 1840-C., dated the 17th March 1913, the services of Captain G. E. Sopwith, R. E., Executive Engineer, Punjab, are on his return from leave replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th September 1914.

M. NETHERSOLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 18th September, 1914.

No. 936 F.—225-4.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. J. Copeland, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Punjab, Mr. R. McIntosh, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, on foreign service in Chamba Native State, is appointed to be Conservator of Forests, Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of 30th July 1914, the date on which he took over charge from Mr. Copeland. From the same date the following promotions are made :—

1. Mr. H. H. Haines, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade (on leave) to be Conservator of Forests, 1st grade (on leave).
2. Mr. A. M. F. Caccia, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, (on foreign service) to be Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, (on foreign service). *Seconded.*

3. Mr. H. H. Forteath, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, *Provisional substantive*, (Officiating 2nd grade) to be Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, *substantive*, (Officiating 2nd grade).
4. Mr. H. Carter, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, *vice* Mr. Haines.
5. Mr. R. McIntosh, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. Carter.
6. Mr. W. H. Lovegrove, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, (on foreign service) to be Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, *provisional substantive*, (on foreign service) *vice* Mr. Caccia, *Seconded*.
7. Mr. G. R. Long, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, (Officiating 2nd grade) to be Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, *provisional substantive*, *vice* Mr. Lovegrove.
8. Mr. H. G. Billson, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, to be Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, *provisional substantive*, *vice* Mr. Long.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 12th September, 1914.

No. 9507.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 7138-Commerce and Trade, dated the 10th August 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE, R. I.

WHEREAS a state of war has existed between Us and the German Empire as from 11 P.M. on August 4th, 1914, and a state of war has existed between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary as from midnight on August 12th, 1914:

And whereas it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business or being in OUR Dominions to trade or have any commercial or financial transactions with any persons resident or carrying on business in the German Empire or Austria-Hungary without OUR permission:

And whereas by OUR Proclamation of the 5th August 1914, relating to trading with the enemy, certain classes of transactions with the German Empire were prohibited:

And whereas by paragraph 2 of OUR Proclamation of the 12th August 1914, the said Proclamation of the 5th August 1914 was declared to be applicable to Austria-Hungary:

And whereas it is desirable to restate and extend the prohibitions contained in the former Proclamations and for that purpose to revoke the Proclamation of the 5th August 1914 and paragraph 2 of the Proclamation of the 12th August 1914 and to substitute this Proclamation therefor:

And whereas it is expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in OUR Dominions of their duties and obligations towards Us, OUR Crown and Government:

Now, therefore, WE have thought fit by and with the advice of OUR Privy Council to issue this OUR Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 5th August 1914 relating to Trading with the Enemy and paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Proclamation of the 12th August 1914, together with any public announcement officially issued in explanation thereof, are hereby as from the date hereof revoked, and from and after the date hereof this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The expression "*Enemy Country*" in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the colonies and dependencies thereof.

3. The expression "*Enemy*" in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the Enemy Country, but does not include persons of Enemy Nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the Enemy Country. In the case of incorporated bodies, Enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an Enemy Country.

4. The expression "*outbreak of war*" in this Proclamation means 11 P.M. on the 4th August 1914 in relation to the German Empire, its colonies and dependencies, and midnight on the 12th August 1914 in relation to Austria-Hungary, its colonies and dependencies.

5. From and after the date of this Proclamation, the following prohibitions shall have effect (save so far as licences may be issued as hereinafter provided) and WE do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in OUR Dominions :

(1) Not to pay any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy.

(2) Not to compromise or give security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy.

(3) Not to act on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument.

(4) Not to accept, pay or otherwise deal with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to be infringed by any person who has no reasonable ground for believing that the instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy.

(5) Not to enter into any new transaction or complete any transaction already entered into with an enemy in any stocks, shares or other security.

(6) Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of an enemy nor to accept or give effect to any insurance of any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of war.

(7) Not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of or obtain from an Enemy Country or an enemy any goods, wares or merchandise nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise for or by way of transmission to or from an Enemy Country or an enemy ; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an Enemy Country or an enemy.

(8) Not to permit any British ship to leave or enter or communicate with any port or place in an Enemy Country.

(9) Not to enter into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy.

(10) Not to enter into any transactions with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an Order of Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other Proclamation.

And WE do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

6. Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allies' or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

7. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business or being in OUR Dominions if such payment arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of war or otherwise permitted.

8. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by OUR licence or by the licence given on OUR behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade whether such licences be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

9. This Proclamation shall be called "THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROCLAMATION NUMBER 2".

GIVEN AT OUR COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE THIS NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of OUR Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The 19th September, 1914.

No. 9848.—The following "Order in Council" is published for general information :—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of August, 1914.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS during the present hostilities the Naval Forces of His Majesty will co-operate with the French and Russian Naval Forces, and

Whereas it is desirable that the naval operations of the allied forces so far as they affect neutral ships and commerce should be conducted on similar principles, and

Whereas the Governments of France and Russia have informed His Majesty's Government that during the present hostilities it is their intention to act in accordance with the provisions of the Convention known as the Declaration of London, signed on the 26th day of February, 1909, so far as may be practicable.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that during the present hostilities the Convention known as the Declaration of London shall, subject to the following additions and modifications, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government as if the same had been ratified by His Majesty :—

The additions and modifications are as follows :—

(1) The lists of absolute and conditional contraband contained in the Proclamation dated August 4th, 1914, shall be substituted for the lists contained in Articles 22 and 24 of the said Declaration.

(2) A neutral vessel which succeeded in carrying contraband to the enemy with false papers may be detained for having carried such contraband if she is encountered before she has completed her return voyage.

(3) The destination referred to in Article 33 may be inferred from any sufficient evidence, and (in addition to the presumption laid down in Article 34) shall be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the Enemy State or to or for a merchant or other person under the control of the authorities of the Enemy State.

(4) The existence of a blockade shall be presumed to be known:—

(a) to all ships which sailed from or touched at an enemy port a sufficient time after the notification of the blockade to the local authorities to have enabled the enemy Government to make known the existence of the blockade.

(b) to all ships which sailed from or touched at a British or allied port after the publication of the declaration of blockade.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35 of the said Declaration, conditional contraband, if shown to have the destination referred to in Article 33, is liable to capture to whatever port the vessel is bound and at whatever port the cargo is to be discharged.

(6) The General Report of the Drafting Committee on the said Declaration presented to the Naval Conference and adopted by the Conference at the eleventh plenary meeting on February 25th, 1909, shall be considered by all Prize Courts as an authoritative statement of the meaning and intention of the said Declaration, and such Courts shall construe and interpret the provisions of the said Declaration by the light of the commentary given herein.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY;

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 14th September, 1914.

No. 9610.—The following Notice to Mariners No. 1528 of 1914 issued by the Admiralty is published for general information:—

“For the purposes of national defence it is considered necessary that certain channels in the approaches to the Thames should be closed. All incoming vessels flying Foreign flags and all British vessels from all Foreign and Colonial Ports must call at the New Pilot Station now established in the vicinity of the Tongue Light Vessel or at one of the established Pilot Stations, *viz.*, the Sunk Light Vessel Margate, Deal and Dover and be conducted to their destination by a Licensed Pilot. All outgoing vessels of the same description must before sailing obtain the services of a licensed pilot to conduct them to sea. All incoming vessels not included in the above before leaving their point of departure for the Thames and all similar outgoing vessels must obtain instructions from the nearest Customs authorities as to the channels to be used. These arrangements are to take effect from noon on Monday, the 14th September”.

CUSTOMS.

The 19th September, 1914.

No. 9780.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

MODIFYING THE PROCLAMATIONS OF THE 3RD, THE 5TH, AND THE 10TH AUGUST, 1914, RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by the 8th Section of “The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879”, it is enacted that WE may, by Proclamation or Order in Council, prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which WE

shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual, which may be used as food for men :

And whereas by the first section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900", it is enacted that WE may, by Proclamation, prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, and any article which WE shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever WE shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against OUR subjects or forces, or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with OUR forces :

And whereas by OUR Proclamations dated the 3rd August, 1914, the 5th August, 1914, and the 10th August, 1914, effect was given to the provisions of the above recited sections of the said Acts of Parliament by the prohibition of the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain military and naval stores and other articles as therein set forth :

And whereas WE, by and with the advice of OUR Privy Council, now deem it expedient that the exportation of the articles mentioned in that one of OUR Proclamations dated the 5th August, 1914, made under the first section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900", shall no longer be prohibited to the Ports of Belgium, and also that the lists of articles of which the exportation is prohibited in the said Proclamation dated the 3rd August, 1914, in the said Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, made under the first section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900", and in the said Proclamation dated the 10th August, 1914, shall be modified, both by way of addition to and deletion from the lists of articles therein mentioned :

Now, WE, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that from and after the date hereof the prohibitions published in the aforesaid Proclamations shall be read as subject to the modifications shown in the First Schedule hereunto appended, and that from and after the 30th August, 1914, the said prohibitions shall be read as subject also to the further modifications shown in the Second Schedule hereunto appended.

FIRST SCHEDULE—TO TAKE EFFECT FORTHWITH.

Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914.—List of Articles of which the exportation is prohibited from the United Kingdom to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal.

Add to the list of Ports excepted from the prohibition :—

The ports of Belgium.

Delete from the list of articles :—

Coal, steam, large ;

Fuel, manufactured ;

Nitrates of sodium ;

Tin plates.

Proclamation of the 10th August, 1914.—List of Articles of which the exportation is prohibited from the United Kingdom.

Delete from the list of articles :—

Lead in all forms.

Add to the list of articles :—

Lead, pig, sheet or pipe.

Substitute for the list of provisions and victuals which may be used as food for men, prohibited to be exported, the following list :—

Wheat and wheat flour ;

Barley and oats ;

Animals, living, for food ;

Butter ;

Margarine ;

Cheese ;

Eggs ;
 Sugar, unrefined ;
 Sugar, refined and candy ,
 Molasses and invert sugar ;
 Jams and marmalades ;
 Milk, condensed, sweetened or not.

SECOND SCHEDULE.—TO TAKE EFFECT FROM THE 30TH AUGUST, 1914.

Proclamation of the 3rd August, 1914.—List of Articles of which the exportation is prohibited from the United Kingdom.

Delete from the list of articles :—

Creosote.

Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 25 cwt. and upwards, whole or in parts.

Given at OUR Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twentieth day of August, in the year of OUR LORD one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of OUR Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 19th September, 1914.

No. 9801 177 —Mr. C. J. E. David, Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle, is granted three weeks privilege leave, with effect from the 5th October 1914.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 17th September, 1914.

No. 456.—The services of the Reverend M. W. McCaul, B. A., a probationary chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

SANITARY.

The 16th September, 1914.

No. 1639.—The services of Captain R. S. Townsend, M. B., I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The 18th September, 1914.

No. 1660.—The services of Major H. M. Brown, M. B., I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 7th September 1914.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th September 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY-GUARD.

No. 828.—Captain R. W. Manderson, 3rd Skinner's Horse, officiating Adjutant, to be Commandant, *vice* Captain F. St. J. Atkinson, 9th Hodson's Horse, resigned. Dated 17th September 1914.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 829.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, D.S.O., and Major J. H. Peck, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as Cantonment Magistrates.

No. 830.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Waller, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 831.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel N. T. Parker, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 832.—The services of Major W. M. Fenning, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for employment as an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 833.—Captain Herbert Jarrett Jarrett-Kerr, Supply and Transport Corps, will have seniority in the rank of Lieutenant from the 12th April 1905 and in the rank of Captain from the 12th January 1912 and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 397, dated the 24th April 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 834.—The undermentioned Military Pupils, having passed their final examination, to be 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 20th July 1914 :—

Percy Stanbrook Evans.
Albert Wilfred Turner.
Andrew Joseph Patrick McDonald.
Charles Louis Thompson.
Harry Stanbrook Evans.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 835.—The undermentioned Indian Military Pupil, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as a 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 29th April 1914 :—

No. 1402½, Shudhiriswar Sen Gupta.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 836.—Ralph Hamilton-Smythe to be Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 18th September 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 837.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 18th August 1914, pages 6496, 6499 and 6502.

* * * * *

War Office,

18th August 1914.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Major Oswald A. G. FitzGerald, 18th King George's Own Lancers, Indian Army,
to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 19th August 1914.

* * * * *

GENERAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Frederick Welman Hawks, late Major, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army,
to be Major. Dated 19th August 1914.

R. E. Baxter, late Lieutenant, Indian Army, to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th August
1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 21st August 1914, page 6606.

* * * * *

India Office,

August 21, 1914.

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned officer to the Indian
Army :—

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant George Harold Chambers, by exchange from the Sherwood Foresters
(Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Dated 22nd August 1914, but
to rank from 5th January 1913.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 838.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Roderick George Macpherson, 37th Dogras,—12th September 1914.

Frederick John Fraser, 46th Punjabis,—13th September 1914.

Cecil Norris Baker, Military Accounts Department }
Stuart George Knox, C.I.E., Supernumerary List } —19th September 1914.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Brereton Rowland Hudson, 8th Cavalry,—16th September 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 839.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Percival Sandys Connellan	} —23th July 1914.
John Alexander Sinton, M.B.	
Eric Edward Doyle	
Cyril Macdonald Plumptre	
Archibald Wallace Duncan	
Henry Lewis Barker, M.D.	
Edward Austen Penny, M.B.	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Army.

No. 840.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Henry Joseph Hayhurst to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Walter John Kendall to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor George Graham to be Conductor and

Staff-Serjeant Thomas Pearce to be Sub-Conductor on the General List,

vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain George Harry Green, retired; with effect from the 12th July 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 841.—The following promotions are made :—

30th Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Shadim Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Kishan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nawab Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Jemadar Kala Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Pala Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dayal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 21st August 1914.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Jemadar Dalla to be Subadar and Havildar Hamira to be Jemadar, *vice* Chima, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th June 1914.

Havildar Bhura to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th June 1914.

46th Punjabis.

Havildar Ghulam Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehr Muhammad, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Subadar Abdul Aziz Khan to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Khan Muhammad to be Subadar *vice* Kamardin, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 13th July 1914.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Puran Sing Khandka to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Dillbahadur Khattri to be Jemadar, *vice* Haribhagat Sahi, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

No. 842.—The promotions of Subadar Dayal Singh, Jemadar Mirza and Havildar Lal Khan should have effect from the 10th July 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 728, dated the 14th August 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

33rd Mule Corps.

No. 843.—Quartermaster-Dafadar Jagat Singh, appointed Jemadar on probation, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 1st September 1913.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 844.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Maxwell, F.R.C.V.S., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 29th July 1914.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

No. 845.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Joseph Donald Sweeney, Barrack Master, 1st Class, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 15th September 1914.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Army.

No. 846.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain George Harry Green is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 12th July 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 847.—Major William Valentine Weston resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st July 1914.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 848.—Lieutenant George Frederic William Bapty to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Madras Artillery Volunteers "The Duke's Own."

No. 849.—Second Lieutenant Robert Wood Mellor to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th January 1914.

*Karachi Artillery Volunteers.**Electrical Engineer Company.*

No. 850.—Lieutenant Robert Salmon Backhouse to be Captain, *vice* M. F. D. J. Sice, transferred to the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles. Dated the 15th August 1914.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 851.—The correct name of Captain Arthur Molloy Ansell is as now stated and not as notified in Army Department Notification No. 692, dated the 31st July 1914.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 852.—Roland Alexander Giffia to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th August 1914.

Edwin Jacob to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th August 1914.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 853.—Captain Gustav Hermann Krumbiegel resigns his commission. Dated the 27th August 1914.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 854.—Cyril Francis Ball to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 855.—Henry Batten Huddleston to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* J. Willcocks, deceased. Dated the 6th August 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 856.—Lieutenant Herbert Johnston Groome Robertson to be Captain, *vice* E. E. Grimwade, resigned. Dated the 12th August 1914.

Albert de Bois Shrosbree to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th August 1914.

Charles Ernest Bagram to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th August 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 857.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major Andrew Custance Carr.

Lieutenant Heber William Henry Howell.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 858.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 18, sub-section (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the Gwalas' quarters and private houses in the Meiktila Cantonment from the operation of the lighting tax imposed in the Meiktila Cantonment by the notification of the Government of Burma in the Military Department No. 61, dated the 26th June 1912.

No. 859.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 18, sub-section (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the inhabitants of the Sen and Gwala villages in the Bhamo Cantonment from the operation of the lighting and scavenging taxes imposed in the Bhamo Cantonment by the notification of the Government of Burma in the Military Department No. 60, dated the 26th June 1912.

JUDICIAL.

No. 860.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following civil officials and subordinates of the Military Accounts Department shall, when employed in the Field or when accompanying a military force on active service, have relative rank for precedence according to the following scale :—

I.—*As Commissary.*

Deputy Examiners, 1st grade (Pay Rs. 600—800 per mensem). European.

II.—*As Deputy Commissary.*

Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade (Pay Rs. 550 per mensem). European.

III.—*As Assistant Commissary.*

Superintendents (Pay Rs. 400—500 per mensem). European.

IV.—*As Subadar.*

Deputy Examiners, 1st grade (Pay Rs. 600—800 per mensem). Indian.

Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade (Pay Rs. 550 per mensem). Indian.

Superintendent (Pay Rs. 400—500 per mensem). Indian.

V.—*As Conductor.*

Accountants, 1st grade (Pay Rs. 300—400, or Rs. 250—350 per mensem). European.

VI.—*As Sub-Conductor.*

Accountants, 2nd grade (Pay Rs. 200—280, or Rs. 200—250 per mensem). European.

VII.—*As Regimental Serjeant-Major (Warrant officer).*

Accountants, 3rd grade (Pay Rs. 110—180, or Rs. 90—120 per mensem). European.

Clerks drawing a salary of Rs. 50 upwards to Rs. 100 per mensem. European.

VIII.—*As Femadar.*

Accountants, 1st grade (Pay Rs. 300—400, or Rs. 250—350 per mensem). Indian.

Accountants, 2nd grade (Pay Rs. 200—280, or Rs. 200—250 per mensem). Indian.

Accountants, 3rd grade (Pay Rs. 110—180, or Rs. 90—120 per mensem). Indian.

IX.—*As Warrant Officer (Indian).*

Clerks drawing a salary of Rs. 50 upwards to Rs. 100 per mensem. Indian.

X.—*As Sergeant.*

Clerks drawing a salary of less than Rs. 50 per mensem. European.

XI.—*As Havildar.*

Clerks drawing a salary of less than Rs. 50 per mensem. Indian.

XII.—*As Followers.*

Menial establishment. Indian.

NOTE 1.—The rank hereby conferred does not give departmental officers any disciplinary powers whatever over soldiers, but entitles the officers concerned to take their places on mixed committees according to date of commission.

NOTE 2.—Officers holding commissions as volunteers will not take that rank on service but will hold the rank conferred by their departmental standing.

(Army Department Notification No. 810, dated the 4th September 1914, is hereby cancelled.)

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th September 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 19th August and 15th September 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service.	Lieutenant-Colonel George Francis William Ewens.	9th September 1914.	Lahore.	Was Superintendent Lunatic Asylum Lahore.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th September 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 80.—Commander C. W. Ramsay, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Staff Officer Bombay Dockyard, sub. *pro tem*, vice Commander E. W. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine ; with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 81.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st September 1914 :—

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer John Edmund Moloney.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th September, 1914.

No. 237.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, and in pursuance of Section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Railway Board sanction the following rules, made under sub-section 1, clause (f) of the said section, for and to be applicable to the Bengal and North-Western Railway, situate in British India or in Native States, for regulating the terms and conditions on which the Railway Administration will warehouse or retain goods at any station or depôt on behalf of the consignee or owner.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.*Rules for the warehousing and retention of Goods.***I.—WHARFAGE.****On goods for despatch waiting to be consigned.**

1. For goods of every description brought on to Railway premises for despatch but not consigned wharfage may be charged at a rate not exceeding one anna per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day, if consignment notes are not received before closing time of the day on which such goods are brought to the station.
2. Goods will, in all cases, be at owner's risk until taken over by the Railway administration for despatch and a receipt in the prescribed form has been granted duly signed by an authorized Railway servant.

On goods available for delivery.

3. (1) A wharfage charge may be levied in respect of all goods not removed from Railway premises before closing time of the day following that on which they are made available for delivery.
- (2) The charge referred to in sub-rule (1) shall not exceed, per day or part of a day, one anna per maund or part of a maund, calculated—
 - (a) Where freight is levied on weight, upon such weight; and
 - (b) where freight is levied on the vehicle in or on which the goods are carried, upon the carrying capacity of such vehicle.
- (3) The goods shall be warehoused either under cover or in the open as space may be available.

On luggage and parcels available for delivery.

4. (a) For unclaimed booked luggage and parcels a wharfage charge not exceeding two annas per maund or part of a maund per 24 hours or part of 24 hours, with a minimum charge as for one maund, may be made if they are not removed from Railway premises within 48 hours from midnight of the day of arrival.

On carriages, palanquins and motor cars by passenger train.

- (b) For all carriages, palanquins and motor cars carried by passenger trains and awaiting removal by consignee a charge of two annas per maund or part of a maund per 24 hours or part of 24 hours, may be made after expiry of 24 hours from the time they are available for delivery, calculated upon the carrying capacity of the vehicle on or in which they are carried, subject to a minimum of 8 annas per hour.

A similar charge may be levied on all carriages, palanquins and motor cars awaiting despatch after the expiration of 24 hours from the time they are brought to the station.

On birds, poultry and animals.

(c) For birds, poultry and animals charges may be made as follows, after the expiry of 6 hours from the time they are available for delivery :—

Animals.—One anna per animal per hour or part of an hour.

Poultry.—One anna per head per hour or part of an hour.

Birds in baskets or crates, etc.—One anna per cubic foot or part of a cubic foot per hour or part of an hour.

These charges to be in addition to any expenses entailed in feeding the birds, animals, etc.

Notice of arrival.

5. Subject to the provisions of Section 56 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), notice of arrival will be sent when practicable, but the Railway administration will accept no responsibility for non receipt thereof.

II.—DEMURRAGE.

On vehicles both goods and coaching other than passenger carriages ordered and waiting to be loaded by senders.

6. (a) Demurrage at a rate not exceeding one anna per ton or part of a ton of carrying capacity per hour or part of an hour may be charged on all vehicles ordered and not loaded, or loaded and not made available for despatch, after the expiry of 9 hours of daylight from the time at which they are placed in position for the purpose, subject to a minimum of 8 annas per hour, per coaching vehicle other than passenger carriages.

On loaded vehicles both goods and coaching other than passenger carriages waiting to be discharged by consignees.

(b) Demurrage at a rate not exceeding one anna per ton or part of a ton of carrying capacity per hour or part of an hour may be charged on all loaded vehicles requiring to be discharged by owners which are not discharged after the expiry of 9 hours of daylight from the time of being placed in position for unloading, subject to a minimum of 8 annas per hour per coaching vehicle other than passenger carriages. The Railway administration may, at its option, unload the vehicle and charge the consignee for doing so and charge wharfage on the contents under Rule 3.

On reserved carriages and special trains.

7. For reserved carriages and special trains which are ordered and not availed of, or which are availed of and detained *en route* or at destination stations, demurrage charges may be made as follows :—

(a) Reserved carriages ordered but not made use of by the train for which ordered, eight annas per four-wheeled vehicle, twelve annas per six-wheeled vehicle and one rupee per bogie vehicle per hour or part of an hour, until attached to a running train, at the starting station, or until intimation is received that they are not required.

(b) Reserved carriages detained *en route* or at destination station, eight annas per four-wheeled vehicle, twelve annas per six-wheeled vehicle and one rupee per bogie vehicle per hour or part of an hour, after the expiry of one hour after arrival at the station at which detained.

(c) Reserved carriages ordered but not made use of, the minimum charge for demurrage will be Rs. 5.

(d) *Special trains*—If not availed of, eight annas per vehicle per hour or part of an hour and ten rupees per hour or part of an hour for the engine.

(e) *Special trains.—detained at the starting station en route or at destination station.*—Eight annas per vehicle per hour or part of an hour and ten rupees per hour or part of an hour for the engine.

III.—CALCULATION OF CHARGES.

8. In calculating wharfage and demurrage charges fractions of one anna less than six pies shall be dropped and six pies and over shall be charged as one anna. Where the total amount of demurrage or wharfage due on any consignment is less than two annas it shall be foregone.

IV.--GENERAL.

9. (a) Demurrage and wharfage charges as herein prescribed are also payable on *part* consignments available for delivery, but not removed from Company's premises within the free time prescribed.

9. (b) In the event of goods requiring to be loaded or unloaded by owners becoming liable to both demurrage and wharfage charges the Railway administration may levy both demurrage and wharfage charges for such periods as the goods would be liable to such charges under these rules.

10. If and for so long as the state of the traffic or any sudden emergency makes it necessary, and after advertisement in the local newspapers, the rate of demurrage or wharfage may be increased and the free time curtailed.

11. The Railway administration shall have the same lien on goods for demurrage, wharfage, and, if incurred, for unloading, as for freight; and these charges must, unless under special arrangements a running account is kept, be paid before the goods are removed.

12. Where the free time allowed in the previous rules includes either Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday, such days shall be allowed free in addition.

V.—TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, LUGGAGE, AND PARCELS AND OF LOST PROPERTY FOUND IN RAILWAY VEHICLES OR ON RAILWAY PREMISES.

13. Subject to the exception mentioned in Rule 18 below, unclaimed goods shall be kept on hand at the station to which invoiced for a period of not less than one month during which time the notice prescribed in Section 56, Sub-section (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), will, if possible, be served upon the person appearing entitled thereto.

14. If not taken delivery of within a period of not less than one month after receipt at the station to which invoiced, unclaimed goods may be sent to the Unclaimed Goods or Lost Property Office and dealt with as laid down in Rule 21 below.

15. Unclaimed articles shall be liable to the wharfage and demurrage charges herebefore referred to, as well as to all freight and special expenditure incurred by the Railway administration on account of their custody and disposal.

16. After being on hand for one month unclaimed booked luggage and parcels may be transferred to the Lost Property Office and dealt with in the manner prescribed in Rules 15, 17, 18, 21 and 22.

17. Where articles such as arms, ammunition, explosives, intoxicating liquors, opium and its preparations, and hemp drugs, the sale of which by unlicensed persons is prohibited by law, are left unclaimed in the possession of the Railway administration, they will be made over to the Police or Excise authorities for disposal under the laws affecting the article. When not of a dangerous, perishable or offensive character, they will, however, be retained in the possession of the Railway administration for the same period as that prescribed for other unclaimed articles.

This rule so far as it relates to explosives is supplemental to, and not in modification of Rules 116 and 117 of the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) and published under the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, notification No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914, in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the same date and any modifications of the same which may hereafter be made.

18. Unclaimed perishable articles may be disposed of by the Station Master of the station at which they may be left after the expiry of 24 hours or earlier if they are, or are likely to become offensive.

19. Lost property found in Railway vehicles or on Railway premises may, subject to the exception mentioned in Rule 18, be sent to the nearest Lost Property Office and be similarly dealt with.

20. An account of all unclaimed luggage, and of any lost property found on the line or on Railway premises, shall be kept by the Station Master.

21. Public sales by auction shall be held from time to time of all unclaimed or lost property which has remained in the possession of the Railway administration over six months. At least fifteen days previous notice of each auction shall be given by advertisement in a newspaper.

22. Any surplus proceeds arising out of sales of lost property or unclaimed consignments will, after payment of all charges and expenses due to the Railway administration, be paid to the person or persons thereto entitled.

VI.—CLOAK-ROOMS.

23. Passengers may leave small parcels or packages in the cloak-rooms at such station as may be specified from time to time by the Railway administration.

24. A charge of two annas per maund or part of a maund with a minimum charge per package as for one maund may be levied for each 24 hours, or part of 24 hours, during which the parcel or package remains in a cloak-room.

25. The responsibility of the Railway administration for articles left in a cloak-room shall be that of a bailee under sections 151, 152, and 161 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).

26. A receipt ticket shall be given to any person depositing parcels and packages for custody in a cloak-room ; and delivery will be made to any person presenting such receipt ticket, after which all responsibility of the Railway administration in respect of such parcels or packages shall absolutely cease and determine.

27. Articles deposited in cloak-rooms which are unclaimed may, after a period of one month, be transferred to the Lost Property Office and dealt with as prescribed in Rules 15, 17, 18, 21 and 22 for unclaimed consignments.

The 17th September, 1914.

No. 238.—The services of Captain J. A. B. P. Bowen, R. E., Assistant Engineer, are, on his return from leave, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 239.—The undermentioned Executive Engineers on recall from leave are posted as follows :—

Major G. R. Hearn, R. E., to the North-Western Railway.

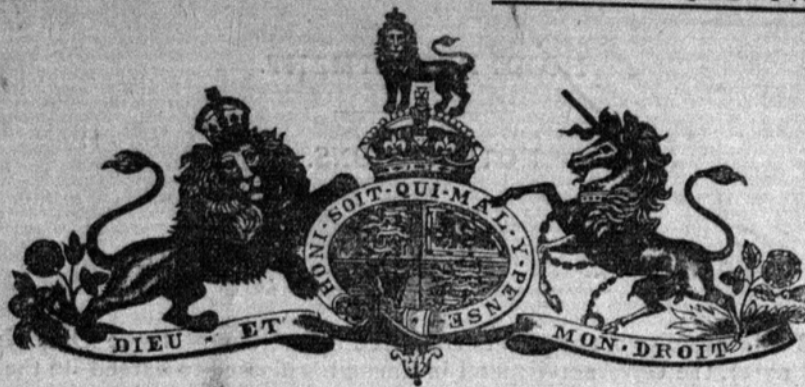
Major C. J. Clarke, R. E., and Captain W. E. Barron, R. E., to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Captain M. T. Porter, R. E., to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 18th September, 1914.

No. 240.—Mr. J. A. F. Young, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the Indo-Burma Connection Survey.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 39.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th September, 1914.

No. 41.—The services of Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Banerjee, D. L., Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department, are transferred to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 18th September, 1914.

No. 42.—Mr. Satish Chandra Gupta, Bar-at-Law, Special Officer, Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, is appointed sub. *pro. tem.* Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 18th September, 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 24th September, 1914.

No. 1858.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Province of Delhi the provisions of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914 (Punjab Act III of 1914), subject to the following modifications, namely:—

- (1) The references in sections 13(2) and (4), 15(2), 16(1) and (2), 23(2) and 47(1) to the "Local Government" shall be construed as references to the local Government of the Punjab.
- (2) The references in sections 32(1) and (2) and 39(iv) to the Local Government shall be construed as references to the Governor-General in Council.

MEDICAL.

The 25th September, 1914.

No. 888.—Major J. W. D. Megaw, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Pathology at King George's Medical College, Lucknow, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

POLICE.

The 24th September, 1914.

No. 993.—Rai Sahib Srikrishna Mahapatra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 7th August 1914, and until further orders.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th September, 1914.

No. 1988-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, with effect from the 15th August, 1914, the duty chargeable under Article 40, clause (b) of schedule I of the said Act, as so applied, on mortgage deeds executed by an officer of the Government for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of purchasing a motor car for his own use.

No. 2189-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Wallace as acting Consul for Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. E. Hardcastle.

No. 2192-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Archbald C. Hamilton as Commercial Agent for Brazil at Rangoon.

No. 2195-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Ross Smith as in charge of the Consulate for Peru at Calcutta, during the absence of the permanent incumbent.

The notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 831-G., dated the 21st April, 1914, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2198-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Jumpei Shinobu as Consul General for Japan at Calcutta.

No. 2259-Est. B.—Captain C. E. Colbeck, R.E., Assistant Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer of the same troops, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 9th September, 1914, and during the absence on field service of Major B. W. Mainprise, R.E., or until further orders.

The 21st September, 1914.

No. 2267-Est.-A.—The services of Mr. J. M. K. Misick, a Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 15th September, 1914.

No. 2268-Est.-A.—Mr. E. G. Gregson, C.I.E., a Superintendent of Police in the Punjab on return from leave is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 15th September, 1914, and until further orders.

No. 2274-Est.-A.—Mr. A. R. Ielf, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months under Articles 260, 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd September, 1914.

No. 2275-Est.-A.—Captain F. H. Humphrys, of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat District, with effect from the 3rd September, 1914.

The 22nd September, 1914.

No. 503-W.—The following papers having been presented to Parliament by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs are published for general information :—

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE EUROPEAN CRISIS PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY.

No. 1.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 20, 1914.

I ASKED the German Ambassador to-day if he had any news of what was going on in Vienna with regard to Servia.

He said that he had not, but Austria was certainly going to take some step, and he regarded the situation as very uncomfortable.

I said that I had not heard anything recently, except that Count Berchtold, in speaking to the Italian Ambassador in Vienna, had deprecated the suggestion that the situation was grave, but had said that it should be cleared up.

The German Ambassador said that it would be a very desirable thing if Russia could act as a mediator with regard to Servia.

I said that I assumed that the Austrian Government would not do anything until they had first disclosed to the public their case against Servia, founded presumably upon what they had discovered at the trial.

The Ambassador said that he certainly assumed that they would act upon some case that would be made known.

I said that this would make it easier for others, such as Russia, to counsel moderation in Belgrade. In fact, the more Austria could keep her demand within reasonable limits, and the stronger the justification she could produce for making any demand, the more chance there would be of smoothing things over. I hated the idea of a war between any of the Great Powers, and that any of them should be dragged into a war by Servia would be detestable.

The Ambassador agreed wholeheartedly in this sentiment.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

No. 2.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 22, 1914.

LAST night I met Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the forthcoming Austrian *démarche* at Belgrade was alluded to by His Excellency in the conversation that ensued. His Excellency was evidently of opinion that this step on Austria's part would have been made ere this. He insisted that question at issue was one for settle-

ment between Serbia and Austria alone, and that there should be no interference from outside in the discussions between those two countries. He had therefore considered it inadvisable that the Austro-Hungarian Government should be approached by the German Government on the matter. He had, however, on several occasions, in conversation with the Servian Minister, emphasised the extreme importance that Austro-Servian relations should be put on a proper footing.

Finally, His Excellency observed to me that for a long time past the attitude adopted towards Serbia by Austria had, in his opinion, been one of great forbearance.

No. 3.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.

Sir,

Foreign Office July 23, 1914.

COUNT MENSENDORFF told me to-day that he would be able to-morrow morning to let me have officially the communication that he understood was being made to Serbia to-day by Austria. He then explained privately what the nature of the demand would be. As he told me that the facts would all be set out in the paper that he would give me to-morrow, it is unnecessary to record them now. I gathered that they would include proof of the complicity of some Servian officials in the plot to murder the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and a long list of demands consequently made by Austria on Servia.

As regards all this, I said that it was not a matter on which I would make any comment until I received an official communication, and it seemed to me probably a matter on which I should not be able to make any comment at first sight.

But, when Count Mensdorff told me that he supposed there would be something in the nature of the time-limit, which was in effect akin to an ultimatum, I said that I regretted this very much. To begin with a time-limit might inflame opinion in Russia, and it would make it difficult, if not impossible, to give more time, even if after a few days it appeared that by giving more time there would be a prospect of securing a peaceful settlement and getting a satisfactory reply from Servia. I admitted that, if there was no time-limit, the proceedings might be unduly protracted, but I urged that a time-limit could always be introduced afterwards; that, if the demands were made without a time-limit in the first instance, Russian public opinion might be less excited, after a week it might have cooled down, and if the Austrian case was very strong it might be apparent that the Russian Government would be in a position to use their influence in favour of a satisfactory reply from Servia. A time-limit was generally a thing to be used only in the last resort, after other means had been tried and failed.

Count Mensdorff said that if Servia, in the interval that had elapsed since the murder of the Archduke, had voluntarily instituted an enquiry on her own territory, all this might have been avoided. In 1909, Servia had said in a note that she intended to live on terms of good neighbourhood with Austria; but she had never kept her promise, she had stirred up agitation the object of which was to disintegrate Austria, and it was absolutely necessary for Austria to protect herself.

I said that I would not comment upon or criticise what Count Mensdorff had told me this afternoon, but I could not help dwelling upon the awful consequences involved in the situation. Great apprehension had been expressed to me, not specially by M. Cambon and Count Benckendorff, but also by others, as to what might happen, and it had been represented to me that it would be very desirable that those who had influence in St. Petersburg should use it on behalf of patience and moderation. I had replied that the amount of influence that could be used in this sense would depend upon how reasonable were the Austrian demands and how strong the justification that Austria might have discovered for making her demands. The possible consequences of the present situation were terrible. If as many as four Great Powers of Europe—let us say Austria, France, Russia, and Germany—were engaged in war, it seemed to me that it must involve the expenditure of so vast a sum of money, and such an interference with trade, that a war would be accompanied or followed by a complete collapse of European credit and industry. In these days, in great industrial States, this would mean a state of things worse than that of 1848, and, irrespective of who were victors in the war, many things might be completely swept away.

Count Mensdorff did not demur to this statement of the possible consequences of the present situation, but he said that all would depend upon Russia.

I made the remark that, in a time of difficulties such as this, it was just as true to say that it required two to keep the peace as it was to say, ordinarily, that it took two to make a quarrel. I hoped very much that, if there were difficulties, Austria and Russia would be able in the first instance to discuss them directly with each other.

Count Mensdorff said that he hoped this would be possible, but he was under the impression that the attitude in St. Petersburg had not been very favourable recently.

I am, &c.,
E. GREY.

No. 4.

Count Berchtold to Count Mensdorff.—(Communicated by Count Mensdorff, July 24, 1914.)

(Translation.)

LE Gouvernement Impérial et Royal s'est vu obligé d'adresser jeudi le 23 de ce mois, par l'entremise du Ministre Impérial et Royal à Belgrade, la note suivante au Gouvernement Royal de Serbie :

"Le 31 mars 1909 le Ministre de Serbie à Vienne a fait, d'ordre de son Gouvernement, au Gouvernement Impérial et Royal la déclaration suivante :—

"La Serbie reconnaît qu'elle n'a pas été atteinte dans ses droits par le fait accompli créé en Bosnie-Herzégovine et qu'elle se conformera par conséquent à telle décision que les Puissances prendront par rapport à l'article 25 du Traité de Berlin. Se rendant aux conseils des Grandes Puissances, la Serbie s'engage dès à présent à abandonner l'attitude de protestation et d'opposition qu'elle a observée à l'égard de l'annexion depuis l'automne dernier, et elle s'engage, en outre, à changer, le cours de sa politique actuelle envers l'Autriche-Hongrie pour vivre désormais avec cette dernière sur le pied d'un bon voisinage."

Or, l'histoire des dernières années, et notamment les événements douloureux du 28 juin, ont démontré l'existence en Serbie d'un mouvement subversif dont le but est de détacher de la Monarchie austro-hongroise certaines parties de ses territoires. Ce mouvement, qui a pris jour sous les yeux du Gouvernement serbe, est arrivé à se manifester au delà du territoire du royaume par des actes de terrorisme, par une série d'attentats et par des meurtres.

Le Gouvernement Royal serbe, loin de satisfaire aux engagements formels contenus dans la déclaration du 31 mars, 1909, n'a rien fait pour supprimer ce mouvement : il a toléré l'activité criminelle des différentes sociétés et affiliations dirigées contre la Monarchie, le langage effréné de la presse, la glorification des auteurs d'attentats, la participation d'officiers et de fonctionnaires dans les agissements subversifs, une propagande malsaine dans l'instruction publique, toléré enfin toutes les manifestations qui pouvaient induire la population serbe à la haine de la Monarchie et au mépris de ses institutions.

Cette tolérance coupable du Gouverne-

THE Austro-Hungarian Government felt compelled to address the following note to the Servian Government on the 23rd July, through the medium of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade :—

"On the 31st March, 1909, the Servian Minister in Vienna, on the instructions of the Servian Government, made the following declaration to the Imperial and Royal Government :—

"'Servia recognises that the *fait accompli* regarding Bosnia has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to the decisions that the Powers may take in conformity with article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. In deference to the advice of the Great Powers Servia undertakes to renounce from now onwards the attitude of protest and opposition which she has adopted with regard to the annexation since last autumn. She undertakes, moreover, to modify the direction of her policy with regard to Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighbourly terms with the latter.'"

The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of the 28th June last, have shown the existence of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eye of the Servian Government, has gone so far as to make itself manifest on both sides of the Servian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders.

Far from carrying out the formal undertakings contained in the declaration of the 31st March 1909, the Royal Servian Government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations directed against the Monarchy, and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages, and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. It has permitted an unwholesome propaganda in public instruction. In short, it has permitted all manifestations of a nature to incite the Servian population to hatred of the Monarchy and contempt of its institutions.

This culpable tolerance of the Royal

ment Royal de Serbie n'avait pas cessé au moment où les événements du 28 juin dernier en ont démontré au monde entier les conséquences funestes.

Il résulte des dépositions et aveux des auteurs criminels de l'attentat du 28 juin que le meurtre de Sarajevo a été tramé à Belgrade, que les armes et explosifs dont les meurtriers se trouvaient être munis leur ont été donnés par des officiers et fonctionnaires serbes faisant partie de la "Narodna Odbrana", et enfin que le passage en Bosnie des criminels et de leurs armes a été organisé et effectué par des chefs du service-frontière serbe.

Les résultats mentionnés de l'instruction ne permettent pas au Gouvernement Impérial et Royal de poursuivre plus longtemps l'attitude de longanimité expectative qu'il avait observée pendant des années vis-à-vis des agissements concentrés à Belgrade et propagés de là sur les territoires de la Monarchie; ces résultats lui imposent au contraire le devoir de mettre fin à des menées qui forment une menace perpétuelle pour la tranquillité de la Monarchie.

C'est pour atteindre ce but que le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal se voit obligé de demander au Gouvernement serbe l'énonciation officielle qu'il condamne la propagande dirigée contre la Monarchie austro-hongroise, c'est-à-dire l'ensemble des tendances qui aspirent en dernier lieu à détacher de la Monarchie des territoires qui en font partie, et qu'il s'engage à supprimer, par tous les moyens, cette propagande criminelle et terroriste.

Afin de donner un caractère solennel à cet engagement, le Gouvernement Royal de Serbie fera publier à la première page du "Journal officiel" en date du 26 juin (13 juillet) l'énonciation suivante :—

"Le Gouvernement Royal de Serbie condamne la propagande dirigée contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, c'est-à-dire l'ensemble des tendances qui aspirent en dernier lieu à détacher de la Monarchie austro-hongroise des territoires qui en font partie, et il déplore sincèrement les conséquences funestes de ces agissements criminels.

"Le Gouvernement Royal regrette que des officiers et fonctionnaires serbes aient participé à la propagande susmentionnée et compromis par là les relations de bon voisinage auquel le Gouvernement Royal s'était solennellement engagé par sa déclaration du 31 mars, 1909.

"Le Gouvernement Royal, qui désapprouve et répudie toute idée ou tentative

Servian Government had not ceased at the moment when the events of the 28th June last proved its fatal consequences to the whole world.

It results from the depositions and confessions of the criminal perpetrators of the outrage of the 28th June that the Sarajevo assassinations were planned in Belgrade, that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Servian officers and functionaries belonging to the Narodna Odbrana, and finally, that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organised and effected by the chiefs of the Servian frontier service.

The above mentioned results of the magisterial investigation do not permit the Austro-Hungarian Government to pursue any longer the attitude of expectant forbearance which it has maintained for years in face of the machinations hatched in Belgrade, and thence propagated in the territories of the Monarchy. The results, on the contrary, impose on it the duty of putting an end to the intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the tranquility of the Monarchy.

To achieve this end the Imperial and Royal Government sees itself compelled to demand from the Royal Servian Government a formal assurance that it condemns this dangerous propaganda against the Monarchy; in other words, the whole series of tendencies, the ultimate aim of which is to detach from the Monarchy territories belonging to it, and that it undertakes to suppress by every means this criminal and terrorist propaganda.

In order to give a formal character to this undertaking the Royal Servian Government shall publish on the front page of its "Official Journal" of the 26th June (13th July) the following declaration :—

"The Royal Government of Servia condemns the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungry—i.e., the general tendency of which the final aim is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories belonging to it, and it sincerely deplores the fatal consequences of these criminal proceedings.

The Royal Government regrets that Servian officers and functionaries participated in the above-mentioned propaganda and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Government was solemnly pledged by its declaration of the 31st March, 1909.

The Royal Government, which disapproves and repudiates all idea of inter-

d'immixtion dans les destinées des habitants de quelque partie de l'Autriche-Hongrie que ce soit, considère de son devoir d'avertir formellement les officiers, les fonctionnaires et toute la population du royaume que dorénavant il procédera avec la dernière rigueur contre les personnes qui se rendraient coupables de pareils agissements qu'il mettra tous ses efforts à prévenir et à réprimer."

Cette énonciation sera portée simultanément à la connaissance de l'Armée Royale par un ordre du jour de Sa Majesté le Roi et sera publiée dans le "Bulletin officiel" de l'armée.

Le Gouvernement Royal serbe s'engage en outre :

1° à supprimer toute publication qui excite à la haine et au mépris de la Monarchie et dont la tendance générale est dirigée contre son intégrité territoriale,

2° à dissoudre immédiatement la société dite "Narodna Odbrana," à confisquer tous ses moyens de propagande, et à procéder de la même manière contre les autres sociétés et affiliations en Serbie qui s'adonnent à la propagande contre la Monarchie austro-hongroise; le Gouvernement Royal prendra les mesures nécessaires pour que les sociétés dissoutes ne puissent pas continuer leur activité sous un autre nom et sous une autre forme,

3° à éliminer sans délai de l'instruction publique en Serbie, tant en ce qui concerne le corps enseignant que les moyens d'instruction, tout ce qui sert ou pourrait servir à fomenter la propagande contre l'Autriche-Hongrie,

4° à éloigner du service militaire et de l'administration en général tous les officiers et fonctionnaires coupables de la propagande contre la Monarchie austro-hongroise et dont le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal se réserve de communiquer les noms et les faits au Gouvernement Royal,

5° à accepter la collaboration en Serbie des organes du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal dans la suppression du mouvement subversif dirigé contre l'intégrité territoriale de la Monarchie,

6° à ouvrir une enquête judiciaire contre les partisans du complot du 28 juin se trouvant sur territoire serbe;

des organes, délégués par le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal, prendront part aux recherches y relatives,

7° à procéder d'urgence à l'arrestation du Commandant Voija Tankosic et du nommé Milan Ciganovic, employé de

fering or attempting to interfere with the destinies of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, considers it its duty formally to warn officers and functionaries, and the whole population of the kingdom, that henceforward it will proceed with the utmost rigour against persons who may be guilty of such machinations, which it will use all its efforts to anticipate and suppress.

This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the Royal army as an order of the day by His Majesty the King and shall be published in the "Official Bulletin" of the Army.

The Royal Servian Government further undertakes :

1. To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity;

2 To dissolve immediately the society styled Narodna Odbrana, to confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Serbia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Royal Government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the societies dissolved from continuing their activity under another name and form;

3. To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Serbia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve, to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary;

4 To remove from the military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian Government reserves to itself the right of communicating to the Royal Government;

5 To accept the collaboration in Serbia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government in the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the Monarchy;

6 To take judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot of the 28th June who are on Servian territory. Delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the investigation relating thereto;

7. To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voija Tankositch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch,

l'Etat serbe, compromis par les résultats de l'instruction de Sarajevo,

8° à empêcher, par des mesures efficaces, le concours des autorités serbes dans le trafic illicite d'armes et d'explosifs à travers la frontière ;

à licencier et punir sévèrement les fonctionnaires du service-frontière de Schabatz et de Loznica coupables d'avoir aidé les auteurs du crime de Sarajevo en leur facilitant le passage de la frontière,

9° à donner au Gouvernement Impérial et Royal des explications sur les propos injustifiables de hauts fonctionnaires serbes tant en Serbie qu'à l'étranger qui, malgré leur position officielle, n'ont pas hésité après l'attentat du 28 juin de s'exprimer dans des interviews d'une manière hostile envers la Monarchie austro-hongroise, enfin

10° d'avertir, sans retard, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal de l'exécution des mesures comprises dans les points précédents.

Le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal attend la réponse du Gouvernement Royal au plus tard jusqu'au samedi, 25 de ce mois, à 6 heures du soir.

Un mémoire concernant les résultats de l'instruction de Sarajevo à l'égard des fonctionnaires mentionnés aux points 7 et 8 est annexé à cette note.

J'ai l'honneur d'inviter votre Excellence de vouloir porter le contenu de cette note à la connaissance du Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité, en accompagnant cette communication du commentaire que voici :

Le 31 mars, 1909, le Gouvernement Royal serbe a adressé à l'Autriche-Hongrie la déclaration dont le texte est reproduit ci-dessus.

Le lendemain même de cette déclaration la Serbie s'est engagée dans une politique tendant à inspirer des idées subversives aux ressortissants serbes de la Monarchie austro-hongroise et à préparer ainsi la séparation des territoires austro-hongrois, limitrophes à la Serbie.

La Serbie devint le foyer d'une agitation criminelle.

Des sociétés et affiliations ne tardèrent pas à se former qui, soit ouvertement, soit clandestinement, étaient destinées à créer des désordres sur le territoire austro-hongrois. Ces sociétés et affiliations comptent parmi leurs membres des généraux et des diplomates, des fonctionnaires d'Etat et des juges, bref les sommités du monde officiel et officieux du royaume.

a Servian State employé, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo ;

8. To prevent by effective measures the co-operation of the Servian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz and Loznica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Serajevo crime by facilitating their passage across the frontier ;

9. To furnish the Imperial and Royal Government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Servian officials, both in Servia and abroad who, notwithstanding their official position, did not hesitate after the crime of the 28th June to express themselves in interviews in terms of hostility to the Austro-Hungarian Government ; and, finally,

10. To notify the Imperial and Royal Government without delay of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads.

The Austro-Hungarian Government expects the reply of the Royal Government at the latest by 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 25th July.

A memorandum dealing with the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo with regard to the officials mentioned under heads (7) and (8) is attached to this note.

I have the honour to request your Excellency to bring the contents of this note to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, accompanying your communication with the following observations :—

On the 31st March, 1909, the Royal Servian Government addressed to Austria-Hungary the declaration of which the text is reproduced above.

On the very day after this declaration Servia embarked on a policy of instilling revolutionary ideas into the Serb subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and so preparing the separation of the Austro-Hungarian territory on the Servian frontier.

Servia became the centre of a criminal agitation.

No time was lost in the formation of societies and groups, whose object, either avowed or secret, was the creation of disorders on Austro-Hungarian territory. These societies and groups count among their members generals and diplomatists, Government officials and judges—in short, men at the top of official and unofficial society in the kingdom.

Le journalisme serbe est presque entièrement au service de cette propagande, dirigée contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, et pas un jour ne passe sans que les organes de la presse serbe n'excitent leurs lectures à la haine et au mépris de la Monarchie voisine ou à des attentats dirigés plus ou moins ouvertement contre sa sûreté et son intégrité.

Un grand nombre d'agents est appelé à soutenir par tous les moyens l'agitation contre l'Autriche-Hongrie et à corrompre dans les provinces limitrophes la jeunesse de ces pays.

L'esprit conspirateur des politiciens serbes, esprit dont les annales du royaume portent les sanglantes empreintes, a subi une recrudescence depuis la dernière crise balkanique ; des individus ayant fait partie des bandes jusque-là occupées en Macédoine sont venus se mettre à la disposition de la propagande terroriste contre l'Autriche-Hongrie.

En présence de ces agissements, auxquels l'Autriche-Hongrie est exposée depuis des années, le Gouvernement de la Serbie n'a pas cru devoir prendre la moindre mesure. C'est ainsi que le Gouvernement serbe a manqué au devoir que lui imposait la déclaration solennelle du 31 mars, 1909, et c'est ainsi qu'il s'est mis en contradiction avec la volonté de l'Europe et avec l'engagement qu'il avait pris vis-à-vis de l'Autriche-Hongrie.

La longanimité du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal à l'égard de l'attitude provocatrice de la Serbie était inspirée du désintéressement territorial de la Monarchie austro-hongroise et de l'espoir que le Gouvernement serbe finirait tout de même par apprécier à sa juste valeur l'amitié de l'Autriche-Hongrie. En observant une attitude bienveillante pour les intérêts politiques de la Serbie, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal espérait que le royaume se déciderait finalement à suivre de son côté une ligne de conduite analogue. L'Autriche-Hongrie s'attendait surtout à une pareille évolution dans les idées politiques en Serbie, lorsque, après les événements de l'année 1912, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal rendit possible, par une attitude désintéressée et sans rancune, l'agrandissement si considérable de la Serbie.

Cette bienveillance Manifestée par l'Autriche-Hongrie à l'égard de l'Etat voisin n'a cependant aucunement modifié les procédés du royaume, qui a continué à tolérer sur son territoire une propagande, dont les funestes conséquences se sont manifestées au monde entier le 28 juin dernier, jour où l'héritier présomptif de la

Servian journalism is almost entirely at the service of this propaganda, which is directed against Austria-Hungary, and not a day passes without the organs of the Servian press stirring up their readers to hatred or contempt for the neighbouring Monarchy, or to outrages directed more or less openly against its security and integrity.

A large number of agents are employed in carrying on by every means the agitation against Austria-Hungary and corrupting the youth in the frontier provinces.

Since the recent Balkan crisis there has been a recrudescence of the spirit of conspiracy inherent in Servian politicians, which has left such sanguinary imprints on the history of the kingdom. Individuals belonging formerly to bands employed in Macedonia have come to place themselves at the disposal of the terrorist propaganda against Austria-Hungary.

In the presence of these doings, to which Austria-Hungary has been exposed for years, the Servian Government has not thought it incumbent on it to take the slightest step. The Servian Government has thus failed in the duty imposed on it by the solemn declaration of the 31st March, 1909, and acted in opposition to the will of Europe and the undertaking given to Austria-Hungary.

The patience of the Imperial and Royal Government in the face of the provocative attitude of Servia was inspired by the territorial disinterestedness of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the hope that the Servian Government would end in spite of everything by appreciating Austria-Hungary's friendship at its true value. By observing a benevolent attitude towards the political interests of Servia, the Imperial and royal Government hoped that the kingdom would finally decide to follow an analogous line of conduct on its own side. In particular Austria-Hungary expected a development of this kind in the political ideas of Servia, when, after the events of 1912, the Imperial and Royal Government, by its disinterested and ungrudging attitude, made such a considerable aggrandisement of Servia possible.

The benevolence which Austria-Hungary showed towards the neighbouring State had no restraining effect on the proceedings of the kingdom, which continued to tolerate on its territory a propaganda of which the fatal consequences were demonstrated to the whole world on the 28th June last, when the Heir Presumptive to

Monarchie et son illustre épouse devinrent les victimes d'un complot tramé à Belgrade.

En présence de cet état de choses le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal a dû se décider à entreprendre de nouvelles et pressantes démarches à Belgrade afin d'amener le Gouvernement serbe à arrêter le mouvement incendiaire menaçant la sûreté et l'intégrité de la Monarchie austro-hongroise.

Le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal est persuadé qu'en entreprenant cette démarche il se trouve en plein accord avec les sentiments de toutes les nations civilisées, qui ne sauraient admettre que le régicide devint une arme dont on puisse se servir impunément dans la lutte politique, et que la paix européenne fût continuellement troublée par les agissements partant de Belgrade.

C'est à l'appui de ce qui précède que le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal tient à la disposition du Gouvernement Royal de Grande-Bretagne un dossier elucidant les menées serbes et les rapports existant entre ces menées et le meurtre du 28 juin.

Une communication identique est adressée aux représentants Impériaux et Royaux auprès des autres Puissances signataires.

Vous êtes autorisé de laisser une copie de cette dépêche entre les mains de M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Vienne, le 24 juillet, 1914.

ANNEXE.

L'instruction criminelle ouverte par le Tribunal de Sarajevo contre Gavrilo Princip et consorts du chef d'assassinat et de complicité y relative—crime commis par eux le 28 juin dernier—a jusqu'ici abouti aux constatations suivantes :

1°. Le complot ayant pour but d'assassiner, lors de son séjour à Sarajevo, l'Archiduc Francois-Ferdinand fut formé à Belgrade par Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko Cabrinovic, le nommé Milan Ciganovic et Trifko Grabez avec le concours du commandant Voija Tankosic.

2°. Les 6 bombes et les 4 pistolets Browning avec munition, moyennant lesquels les malfaiteurs ont commis l'attentat, furent livrés à Belgrade à Princip, Cabrinovic et Grabez par le nommé Milan Ciganovic et le commandant Voija Tankosic.

3°. Les bombes sont des grenades à la main provenant du dépôt d'armes de l'armée serbe à Kragujevac.

the Monarchy and his illustrious consort fell victims to a plot hatched at Belgrade.

In the presence of this state of things the Imperial and Royal Government has felt compelled to take new and urgent steps at Belgrade with a view to inducing the Servian Government to stop the incendiary movement that is threatening the security and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The Imperial and Royal Government is convinced that in taking this step it will find itself in full agreement with the sentiments of all civilised nations who cannot permit regicide to become a weapon that can be employed with impunity in political strife, and the peace of Europe to be continually disturbed by movements emanating from Belgrade.

In support of the above the Imperial and Royal Government holds at the disposal of the British Government a dossier elucidating the Servian intrigues and the connection between these intrigues and the murder of the 28th June.

An identical communication has been addressed to the Imperial and Royal representatives accredited to the other signatory Powers.

You are authorised to leave a copy of this despatch in the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 24 1914.

ANNEX.

The criminal enquiry opened by the Court of Sarajevo against Gavrilo Princip and his accessories in and before the act of assassination committed by them on the 28th June last, has up to the present led to the following conclusions:—

1. The plot, having as its object the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at the time of his visit to Sarajevo, was formed at Belgrade by Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko Cabrinovic, one Milan Ciganovic, and Trifko Grabez, with the assistance of Commander Voija Tankosic.

2. The six bombs and the four Browning pistols and ammunition with which the guilty parties committed the act were delivered to Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez by the man Milan Ciganovic and Commander Voija Tankosic at Belgrade.

3. The bombs are hand grenades coming from the arms dépôt of the Servian army at Kragujevac.

4°. Pour assurer la réussite de l'attentat, Çiganovic enseigna à Princip, Çabrinovic et Grabez la manière de se servir des grenades et donna, dans un forêt près du champ de tir à Topschider, des leçons de tir avec pistolets Browning à Princip et Grabez.

5°. Pour rendre possible à Princip, Çabrinovic et Grabez de passer la frontière de Bosni-Herzègovine et d'y introduire clandestinement leur contrebande d'armes, un système de transport secret fut organisé par Çiganovic.

D'après cette organisation l'introduction en Bosnie-Herzègovine des malfaiteurs et de leurs arms fut opérée par les capitaines-frontières de Chabac (Rade Popovic) et de Loznica ainsi que par le douanier Rudivoj Grbic de Loznica avec le concours de divers particuliers.

4. In order to ensure the success of the act, Çiganovic taught Princip, Çabrinovic and Grabez how to use the bombs, and gave lessons in firing Browning pistols to Princip and Grabez in a forest near the shooting ground at Topschider.

5. To enable Princip, Çabrinovic and Grabez to cross the frontier of Bosnia-Herzegovina and smuggle in their contraband of arms secretly, a secret system of transport was organised by Çiganovic.

By this arrangement the introduction into Bosnia-Herzegovina of criminals and their arms was effected by the officials controlling the frontiers at Chabac (Rade Popovic) and Loznica, as well as by the customs officer Rudivoj Grbic, of Loznica, with the assistance of various individuals.

No. 5.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 24, 1914.

NOTE addressed to Serbia, together with an explanation of the reasons leading up to it, has been communicated to me by Count Mensdorff.

In the ensuing conversation with his Excellency I remarked that it seemed to me a matter for great regret that a time limit, and such a short one at that, had been insisted upon at this stage of the proceedings. The murder of the Archduke and some of the circumstances respecting Serbia quoted in the note aroused sympathy with Austria, as was but natural, but at the same time I had never before seen one State address to another independent State a document of so formidable a character. Demand No. 5 would be hardly consistent with the maintenance of Serbia's independent sovereignty if it were to mean, as it seemed that it might, that Austria-Hungary was to be invested with a right to appoint officials who would have authority within the frontiers of Serbia.

I added that I felt great apprehension, and that I should concern myself with the matter simply and solely from the point of view of the peace of Europe. The merits of the dispute between Austria and Serbia were not the concern of His Majesty's Government, and such comments as I had made above were not made in order to discuss those merits.

I ended by saying that doubtless we should enter into an exchange of views with other Powers, and that I must await their views as to what could be done to mitigate the difficulties of the situation.

Count Mensdorff replied that the present situation might never have arisen if Serbia had held out a hand after the murder of the Archduke; Serbia had, however, shown no sign of sympathy or help, though some weeks had already elapsed since the murder; a time limit, said his Excellency, was essential, owing to the procrastination on Serbia's part.

I said that if Serbia had procrastinated in replying, a time limit could have been introduced later; but, as things now stood, the terms of the Servian reply had been dictated by Austria, who had not been content to limit herself to a demand for a reply within a limit of forty-eight hours from its presentation.

No. 6.

Sir G.—Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24)

(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburg, July 24, 1914.

I HAD a telephone message this morning from M. Sazonof to the effect that the text of the Austrian ultimatum had just reached him.

His Excellency added that a reply within forty-eight hours was demanded, and he begged me to meet him at the French Embassy to discuss matters, as Austrian step clearly meant that war was imminent.

Minister for Foreign Affairs said that Austria's conduct was both provocative and immoral; she would never have taken such action unless Germany had first been consulted; some of her demands were quite impossible of acceptance. He hoped that His Majesty's Government would not fail to proclaim their solidarity with Russia and France.

The French Ambassador gave me to understand that France would fulfil all the obligations entailed by her alliance with Russia, if necessity arose, besides supporting Russia strongly in any diplomatic negotiations.

I said that I would telegraph a full report to you of what their Excellencies had just said to me. I could not, of course, speak in the name of His Majesty's Government, but personally I saw no reason to expect any declaration of solidarity from His Majesty's Government that would entail an unconditional engagement on their part to support Russia and France by force of arms. Direct British interests in Serbia were nil, and a war on behalf of that country would never be sanctioned by British public opinion. To this M. Sazonof replied that we must not forget that the general European question was involved, the Servian question being but a part of the former, and that Great Britain could not afford to efface herself from the problems now at issue.

In reply to these remarks I observed that I gathered from what he said that his Excellency was suggesting that Great Britain should join in making a communication to Austria to the effect that active intervention by her in the internal affairs of Serbia could not be tolerated. But supposing Austria nevertheless proceeded to embark on military measures against Serbia in spite of our representations, was it the intention of the Russian Government forthwith to declare war on Austria?

M. Sazonof said that he himself thought that Russian mobilisation would at any rate have to be carried out; but a council of Ministers was being held this afternoon to consider the whole question. A further council would be held, probably to-morrow, at which the Emperor would preside, when a decision would be come to.

I said that it seemed to me that the important point was to induce Austria to extend the time limit, and that the first thing to do was to bring an influence to bear on Austria with that end in view; French Ambassador, however, thought that either Austria had made up her mind to act at once or that she was bluffing. Whichever it might be, our only chance of averting war was for us to adopt a firm and united attitude. He did not think there was time to carry out my suggestion. Thereupon I said that it seemed to me desirable that we should know just how far Serbia was prepared to go to meet the demands formulated by Austria in her note. M. Sazonof replied that he must first consult his colleagues on this point, but that doubtless some of the Austrian demands could be accepted by Serbia.

French Ambassador and M. Sazonof both continued to press me for a declaration of complete solidarity of His Majesty's Government with French and Russian Governments, and I therefore, said that it seemed to me possible that you might perhaps be willing to make strong representations to both German and Austrian Governments, urging upon them that an attack upon Austria by Serbia would endanger the whole peace of Europe. Perhaps you might see your way to saying to them that such action on the part of Austria would probably mean Russian intervention, which would involve France and Germany, and that it would be difficult for Great Britain to keep out if the war were to become general. M. Sazonof answered that we would sooner or later be dragged into war if it did break out; we should have rendered war more likely if we did not from the outset make common cause with his country and with France; at any rate, he hoped His Majesty's Government would express strong reprobation of action taken by Austria.

President of French Republic and President of the Council cannot reach France, on their return from Russia, for four or five days, and it looks as though Austria purposely chose this moment to present their ultimatum.

It seems to me, from the language held by French Ambassador, that, even if we decline to join them, France and Russia are determined to make a strong stand.

No. 7.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24).

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 24, 1914.

BEFORE departing on leave of absence, I was assured by Russian Ambassador that any action taken by Austria to humiliate Serbia could not leave Russia indifferent.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires was received this morning by Minister for Foreign Affairs, and said to him, as his own personal view, that Austrian note was drawn up in a form rendering it impossible of acceptance as it stood, and that it was both unusual and peremptory in its terms. Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that Austrian Minister was under instructions to leave Belgrade unless Austrian demands were accepted integrally by 4 P. M. to-morrow. His Excellency added that Dual Monarchy felt that its very existence was at stock; and that the step taken had caused great satisfaction throughout the country. He did not think that objections to what had been done could be raised by any Power.

No. 8.

Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24).

(Telegraphic.)

Belgrade, July 24, 1914.

AUSTRIAN demands are considered absolutely unacceptable by Servian Government, who earnestly trust that His Majesty's Government may see their way to induce Austrian Government to moderate them.

This request was conveyed to me by Servian Prime Minister, who returned early this morning to Belgrade. His Excellency is dejected, and is clearly very anxious as to developments that may arise.

No. 9.

Note communicated by German Ambassador, July 24, 1914.

THE publications of the Austro-Hungarian Government concerning the circumstances under which the assassination of the Austrian heir presumptive and his consort has taken place disclose unmistakeably the aims which the Great Servian propaganda has set itself, and the means it employs to realise them. The facts now made known must also do away with the last doubts that the centre of activity of all those tendencies which are directed towards the detachment of the Southern Slav provinces from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and their incorporation into the Servian Kingdom is to be found in Belgrade, and is at work there with at least the connivance of members of Government and army.

The Servian intrigues have been going on for many years. In an especially marked form the Great Servian chauvinism manifested itself during the Bosnian crisis. It was only owing to the far-reaching self-restraint and moderation of the Austro-Hungarian Government and to the energetic interference of the Great Powers that the Servian provocation to which Austria-Hungary was then exposed did not lead to a conflict. The assurance of good conduct in future which was given by the Servian Government at that time has not been kept. Under the eyes, at least with the tacit permission of official Servia, the Great Servian propaganda has continuously increased in extension and intensity; to its account must be set the recent crime, the threads of which lead to Belgrade. It has become clearly evident that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or with the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy still longer to remain inactive in face of this movement on the other side of the frontier, by which the security and the integrity of her territories are constantly menaced. Under these circumstances, the course of procedure and demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government can only be regarded as equitable and moderate. In spite of that, the attitude which public opinion as well as the Government in Servia have recently adopted does not exclude the apprehension that the Servian Government might refuse to comply with those demands, and might allow themselves to be carried away into a provocative attitude against Austria-Hungary.

The Austro-Hungarian Government, if it does not wish definitively to abandon Austria's position as a Great Power, would then have no choice but to obtain the fulfilment of their demands from the Servian Government by strong pressure and, if necessary, by using military measures, the choice of the means having to be left to them.

The Imperial Government want to emphasise their opinion that in the present case there is only question of a matter to be settled exclusively between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and that the Great Powers ought seriously to endeavour to reserve it to those two immediately concerned. The Imperial Government desire urgently the localisation of the conflict, because every interference of another Power would, owing to the different treaty obligations, be followed by incalculable consequences.

No. 10.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 24, 1914.

AFTER telling M. Cambon to-day of the Austrian communication to Servia, which I had received this morning, and of the comment I had made to Count Mensdorff upon it yesterday, I told M. Cambon that this afternoon I was to see the German Ambassador, who some days ago had asked me privately to exercise moderating influence in St. Petersburg. I would say to the Ambassador that, of course, if the presentation of this ultimatum to Servia did not lead to trouble between Austria and Russia, we need not concern ourselves about it; but if Russia took the view of the Austrian ultimatum, which it seemed to me that any Power interested in Servia would take, I should be quite powerless, in face of the terms of the ultimatum, to exercise any moderating influence. I would say that I thought the only chance of any mediating or moderating influence being exercised was that Germany, France, Italy, and ourselves, who had not direct interests in Servia, should act together for the sake of peace, simultaneously in Vienna and St. Petersburg.

M. Cambon said that, if there was a chance of mediation by the four Powers, he had no doubt that his Government would be glad to join in it; but he pointed out that we could not say anything in St. Petersburg till Russia had expressed some opinion or taken some action. But, when two days were over, Austria would march into Servia, for the Servians could not possibly accept the Austrian demand. Russia would be compelled by her public opinion to take action as soon as Austria attacked Servia, and therefore, once the Austrians had attacked Servia, it would be too late for any mediation.

I said that I had not contemplated anything being said in St. Petersburg until after it was clear that there must be trouble between Austria and Russia. I had thought that if Austria did move into Servia, and Russia then mobilised, it would be possible for the four Powers to urge Austria to stop her advance, and Russia also to stop hers, pending mediation. But it would be essential for any chance of success for such a step that Germany should participate in it.

M. Cambon said that it would be too late after Austria had once moved against Servia. The important thing was to gain time by mediation in Vienna. The best chance of this being accepted would be that Germany should propose it to the other Powers.

I said that by this he meant a mediation between Austria and Servia.

He replied that it was so.

I said that I would talk to the German Ambassador this afternoon on the subject.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

No. 11.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Rambold.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 24, 1914.

GERMAN Ambassador has communicated to me the view of the German Government about the Austrian demand in Servia. I understand the German Government is making the same communication to the Power.

I said that if the Austrian ultimatum to Servia did not lead to trouble between

Austria and Russia I had no concern with it; I had heard nothing yet from St. Petersburg, but I was very apprehensive of the view Russia would take of the situation. I reminded the German Ambassador that some days ago he had expressed a personal hope that if need arose I would endeavour to exercise moderating influence at St. Petersburg, but now I said that, in view of the extraordinarily stiff character of the Austrian note, the shortness of the time allowed, and the wide scope of the demands upon Serbia, I felt quite helpless as far as Russia was concerned, and I did not believe any Power could exercise influence alone.

The only chance I could see of mediating or moderating influence being effective, was that the four Powers, Germany, Italy, France, and ourselves, should work together simultaneously at Vienna and St. Petersburg in favour of moderation in the event of the relations between Austria and Russia becoming threatening.

The immediate danger was that in a few hours Austria might march into Serbia and Russian Slav opinion demand that Russia should march to help Serbia; it would be very desirable to get Austria not to precipitate military action and so to gain more time. But none of us could influence Austria in this direction unless Germany would propose and participate in such action at Vienna. You should inform Secretary of State.

Prince Lichnowsky said that Austria might be expected to move when the time limit expired unless the Serbia could give unconditional acceptance of Austrian demands *in toto*. Speaking privately, his Excellency suggested that a negative reply must in no case be returned by Serbia; a reply favourable on some points must be sent at once, so that an excuse against immediate action might be afforded to Austria.

No. 12.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Crackanthorpe.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 24, 1914.

SERBIA ought to promise that, if it is proved that Servian officials, however subordinate they may be, were accomplices in the murder of the Archduke at Serajevo she will give Austria the fullest satisfaction. She certainly ought to express concern and regret. For the rest, Servian Government must reply to Austrian demands as they consider best in Servian interests.

It is impossible to say whether military action by Austria when time limit expires can be averted by anything but unconditional acceptance of her demands, but only chance appears to lie in avoiding an absolute refusal and replying favourably to as many points as the time limit allows.

Servian Minister here has begged that His Majesty's Government will express their views, but I cannot undertake responsibility of saying more than I have said above, and I do not like to say even that without knowing what is being said at Belgrade by French and Russian Governments. You should therefore consult your French and Russian colleagues as to repeating what my views are, as expressed above, to Servian Government.

I have urged upon German Ambassador that Austria should not precipitate military action.

No. 13.

Note communicated by Russian Ambassador, July 25.

(Translation.)

M. SAZONOF télégraphie au Chargé d'Affaires de Russie à Vienne endate du 11 (24) juillet, 1914:

"La communication du Gouvernement austro-hongrois aux Puissances le lendemain de la présentation de l'ultimatum à Belgrade ne laisse aux Puissances qu'un délai tout à fait insuffisant pour entreprendre quoi qu'il soit d'utile pour l'aplanissement des complications surgies.

M. SAZONOF telegraphs to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna on the 11th (24th) July 1914:

"The communication made by Austria-Hungary to the Powers the day after the presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade leaves a period to the Powers which is quite insufficient to enable them to take any steps which might help to smooth away the difficulties that have arisen.

" Pour prévenir les conséquences incalculables et également néfastes pour toutes les Puissances qui peuvent suivre le mode d'action du Gouvernement austro-hongrois, il nous paraît indispensable qu'avant tout le délai donné à la Serbie pour répondre soit prolongé. L'Autriche-Hongrie se déclarant disposée à informer les Puissances des données de l'enquête sur lesquelles le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal base ses accusations, devrait leur donner également le temps de s'en rendre compte.

" En ce cas, si les Puissances se convainquaient du bien-fondé de certaines des exigences autrichiennes, elles se trouveraient en mesure de faire parvenir au Gouvernement serbe des conseils en conséquence.

" Un refus de prolonger le terme de l'ultimatum priverait de toute portée la démarche du Gouvernement austro-hongrois auprès des Puissances et se trouverait en contradiction avec les bases même des relations internationales.

" Le Prince Koudachev est chargé de communiquer ce qui précède au Cabinet de Vienne.

" M. Sazonof espère que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique adhérera au point de vue exposé, et il exprime l'espoir que Sir Edward Grey voudra bien munir l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Vienne d'instructions conformes."

" In order to prevent the consequences, equally incalculable and fatal to all the Powers, which may result from the course of action followed by the Austro-Hungarian Government, it seems to us to be above all essential that the period allowed for the Servian reply should be extended. Austria-Hungary, having declared her readiness to inform Powers of the results of the enquiry upon which the Imperial and Royal Government base their accusations should equally allow them sufficient time to study them.

" In this case, if the Powers were convinced that certain of the Austrian demands were well founded, they would be in a position to offer advice to the Servian Government.

" A refusal to prolong the term of the ultimatum would render nugatory the proposals made by the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Powers, and would be in contradiction to the very bases of international relations.

" Prince Kudachev is instructed to communicate the above to the Cabinet at Vienna.

" M. Sazonof hopes that His Britannic Majesty's Government will share to the point of view set forth above, and he trusts that Sir E. Grey will see his way to furnish similar instructions to the British Ambassador at Vienna."

No. 14.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie and to Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

AUSTRIAN Ambassador has been authorised to explain to me that the step taken at Belgrade was not an ultimatum, but a *démarche* with a time limit, and that if the Austrian demands were not complied with within the time limit the Austro-Hungarian Government would break off diplomatic relations and begin military preparations, not operations.

In case Austro-Hungarian Government have not given the same information at Paris (St. Petersburg), you should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs as soon as possible; it makes the immediate situation rather less acute.

No. 15.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.)

Paris, July 25, 1914.

I LEARN from the Acting Political Director that the French Government have not yet received the explanation from the Austrian Government contained in your telegram of to-day.* They have however, through the Servian Minister here, given similar advice to Servia as was contained in your telegram to Belgrade of yesterday.†

* See No. 14.

† See No. 12.

No. 16.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.)

Paris, July 25, 1914.

ACTING Minister for Foreign Affairs has no suggestions to make except that moderating advice might be given at Vienna as well as at Belgrade. He hopes that the Servian Government's answer to the Austrian ultimatum will be sufficiently favourable to obviate extreme measures being taken by the Austrian Government. He says, however, that there would be a revolution in Servia if she were to accept the Austrian demands in their entirety.

No. 17.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburg, July 25, 1914.

I SAW the Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning, and communicated to his Excellency the substance of your telegram of to-day to Paris,* and this afternoon I discussed with him the communication which the French Ambassador suggested should be made to the Servian Government, as recorded in your telegram of yesterday to Belgrade.†

The Minister for Foreign Affairs said, as regards the former, that the explanations of the Austrian Ambassador did not quite correspond with the information which had reached him from German quarters. As regards the latter, both his Excellency and the French Ambassador agreed that it is too late to make such a communication, as the time limit expires this evening.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs said that Servia was quite ready to do as you had suggested and to punish those proved to be guilty, but that no independent State could be expected to accept the political demands which had been put forward. The Minister for Foreign Affairs thought, from a conversation which he had with the Servian Minister yesterday, that, in the event of the Austrians attacking Servia, the Servian Government would abandon Belgrade, and withdraw their forces into the interior, while they would at the same time appeal to the powers to help them. His Excellency was in favour of their making this appeal. He would like to see the question placed on an international footing, as the obligations taken by Servia in 1908, to which reference is made in the Austrian ultimatum, were given not to Austria, but to the Powers.

If Servia should appeal to the Powers, Russia would be quite ready to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany and Italy. It was possible, in his opinion, that Servia might propose to submit the question to arbitration.

On my expressing the earnest hope that Russia would not precipitate war by mobilising until you had had time to use your influence in favour of peace, his Excellency assured me that Russia had no aggressive intentions, and she would take no action until it was forced on her. Austria's action was in reality directed against Russia. She aimed at overthrowing the present *status quo* in the Balkans, and establishing her own hegemony there. He did not believe that Germany really wanted war, but her attitude was decided by ours. If we took our stand firmly with France and Russia there would be no war. If we failed them now, rivers of blood would flow, and we would in the end be dragged into war.

I said that England could play the rôle of mediator at Berlin and Vienna to better purpose as friend who, if her counsels of moderation were disregarded, might one day be converted into an ally, than if she were to declare herself Russia's ally at once. His Excellency said that unfortunately Germany was convinced that she could count upon our neutrality.

I said all I could to impress prudence on the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and warned him that if Russia mobilised, Germany would not be content with mere mobilisation, or give Russia time to carry out hers, but would probably declare war at once. His Excellency replied that Russia could not allow Austria to crush Servia and become the predominant Power in the Balkans, and, if she feels secure of the support of France, she will face all the risks of war. He assured me once more that he did not wish to precipitate a conflict, but that unless Germany could restrain Austria I could regard the situation as desperate.

* See No. 14.

† See No. 12.

No. 18.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

YOUR telegram of the 24th July* acted on.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs says that on receipt of a telegram at 10 this morning from German Ambassador at London, he immediately instructed German Ambassador at Vienna to pass on to Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs your suggestion for an extension of time limit, and to speak to his Excellency about it. Unfortunately it appeared from press that Count Berchtold is at Ischl, and Secretary of State thought that in these circumstances there would be delay and difficulty in getting time limit extended. Secretary of State said that he did not know what Austria-Hungary had ready on the spot, but he admitted quite freely that Austro-Hungarian Government wished to give the Servians a lesson, and that they meant to take military action. He also admitted that Servian Government could not swallow certain of the Austro-Hungarian demands.

Secretary of State said that a reassuring feature of situation was that Count Berchtold had sent for Russian representative at Vienna and had told him that Austria-Hungary had no intention of seizing Servian territory. This step should, in his opinion, exercise a calming influence at St. Petersburg. I asked whether it was not to be feared that, in taking military action against Servia, Austria would dangerously excite public opinion in Russia. He said he thought not. He remained of opinion that crisis could be localised. I said that telegrams from Russia in this morning's papers did not look very reassuring, but he maintained his optimistic view with regard to Russia. He said that he had given the Russian Government to understand that last thing Germany wanted was a general war, and he would do all in his power to prevent such a calamity. If the relations between Austria and Russia became threatening, he was quite ready to fall in with your suggestion as to the four Powers working in favour of moderation at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Secretary of State confessed privately that he thought the note left much to be desired as a diplomatic document. He repeated very earnestly that, though he had been accused of knowing all about the contents of that note, he had in fact had no such knowledge.

* See No. 11.

No. 19.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.)

Rome, July 25, 1914.

I SAW the Secretary-General this morning and found that he knew of the suggestion that France, Italy, German, and ourselves should work at Vienna and St. Petersburg in favour of moderation, if the relations between Austria and Servia become menacing.

In his opinion Austria will only be restrained by the unconditional acceptance by the Servian Government of her note. There is reliable information that Austria intends to seize the Salonica Railway.

No. 20.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 25, 1914.

LANGUAGE of press this morning leaves the impression that the surrender of Servia is neither expected nor really desired. It is officially announced that the Austrian Minister is instructed to leave Belgrade with staff of legation failing unconditional acceptance of note at 6 P.M. to-day.

Minister for Foreign Affairs goes to Ischl to-day to communicate personally to the Emperor Servian reply when it comes.

No. 21.

Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.

(Telegraphic.)

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

THE Council of Ministers is now drawing up their reply to the Austrian note. I am informed by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that it will be most conciliatory and will meet the Austrian demands in as large a measure as is possible.

The following is a brief summary of the projected reply :—

The Servian Government consent to the publication of a declaration in the "Official Gazette." The ten points are accepted with reservations. Servian Government declare themselves ready to agree to a mixed commission of enquiry so long as the appointment of the commission can be shown to be in accordance with international usage. They consent to dismiss and prosecute those officers who can be clearly proved to be guilty, and they have already arrested the officer referred to in the Austrian note. They are prepared to suppress the Narodna Odbrana.

The Servian Government consider that, unless the Austrian Government want war at any cost, they cannot but be content with the full satisfaction offered in the Servian reply.

No. 22.

Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.)

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

I HAVE seen the new French Minister, who has just arrived from Constantinople, and my Russian colleague, and informed them of your views.

They have not yet received instructions from their Governments, and in view of this and of the proposed conciliatory terms of the Servian reply, I have up to now abstained from offering advice to the Servian Government.

I think it is highly probable that the Russian Government have already urged the utmost moderation on the Servian Government.

No. 23.

Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.)

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

THE Austrian Minister left at 6.30.

The Government has left for Nisch, where the Skuptchina will meet on Monday. I am leaving with my other colleagues, but the vice-consul is remaining in charge of the archives.

No. 24.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

YOU spoke quite rightly in very difficult circumstances as to the attitude of His Majesty's Government. I entirely approve what you said, as reported in your telegram of yesterday,* and I cannot promise more on behalf of the Government.

*See No. 6.

I do not consider that public opinion here would or ought to sanction our going to war over a Servian quarrel. If, however, war does take place, the development of other issues may draw us into it, and I am therefore anxious to prevent it.

The sudden, brusque, and peremptory character of the Austrian *démarche* makes it almost inevitable that in a very short time both Russia and Austria will have mobilised against each other. In this event, the only chance of peace, in my opinion, is for the other four Powers to join in asking the Austrian and Russian Governments not to cross the frontier, and to give time for the four Powers acting at Vienna and St. Petersburg to try and arrange matters. If Germany will adopt this view, I feel strongly that France and ourselves should act upon it. Italy would no doubt gladly co-operate.

No diplomatic intervention or mediation would be tolerated by either Russia or Austria unless it was clearly impartial and included the allies or friends of both. The co-operation of Germany would, therefore, be essential.

No. 25.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Rumbold.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

THE Austrian Ambassador has been authorised to inform me that the Austrian method of procedure on expiry of the time limit would be to break off diplomatic relations and commence military preparations, but not military operations. In informing the German Ambassador of this, I said that it interposed a stage of mobilisation before the frontier was actually crossed, which I had urged yesterday should be delayed.

Apparently we should now soon be face to face with the mobilisation of Austria and Russia. The only chance of peace, if this did happen, would be for Germany, France, Russia, and ourselves to keep together, and to join in asking Austria and Russia not to cross the frontier till we had had time to try and arrange matters between them.

The German Ambassador read me a telegram from the German Foreign Office saying that his Government had not known beforehand, and had had no more than other Powers to do with the stiff terms of the Austrian note to Servia, but that once she had launched that note, Austria could not draw back. Prince Lichnowsky said, however, that if what I contemplated, was mediation between Austria and Russia, Austria might be able with dignity to accept it. He expressed himself as personally favourable to this suggestion.

I concurred in his observation, and said that I felt I had no title to intervene between Austria and Servia, but as soon as the question became one as between Austria and Russia, the peace of Europe was affected, in which we must all take a hand.

I impressed upon the Ambassador that, in the event of Russian and Austrian mobilisation, the participation of Germany would be essential to any diplomatic action for peace. Alone we could do nothing. The French Government were travelling at the moment, and I had had no time to consult them, and could not therefore be sure of their views, but I was prepared, if the German Government agreed with my suggestion, to tell the French Government that I thought it the right thing to act upon it.

No. 26.*Sir Edward Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.*

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Ambassador has communicated to me the following telegram which his Government have sent to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, with instructions to communicate it to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs :—

“The delay given to Servia for a reply is so limited that the Powers are prevented from taking any steps to avert the complications which are threatening. The Russian Government trust that the Austrian Government will prolong the time limit, and as the latter have declared their willingness to inform the Powers of the data on which they have based their demands on Servia, the Russian Government hope that these particulars will be furnished in order that the Powers may examine the matter. If they found that some of the Austrian requests were well founded, they would be in a position to advise the Servian Government accordingly. If the Austrian Government were indisposed to prolong the time limit, not only would they be acting against international ethics, but they would deprive their communication to the Powers of any practical meaning.”

You may support in general terms the step taken by your Russian colleague.

Since the telegram to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna was sent, it has been a relief to hear that the steps which the Austrian Government were taking were to be limited for the moment to the rupture of relations and to military preparations, and not operations. I trust, therefore, that if the Austro-Hungarian Government consider it too late to prolong the time limit, they will at any rate give time in the sense and for the reasons desired by Russia before taking any irretrievable steps.

No. 27.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie, Sir H. Rumbold, and Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

I HAVE communicated to German Ambassador the forecast of the Servian reply contained in Mr. Crackanthorpe's telegram of to-day.* I have said that, if Servian reply, when received at Vienna, corresponds to this forecast, I hope the German Government will feel able to influence the Austrian Government to take a favourable view of it.

* See No. 21.

No. 28.

[Nil.]

No. 29.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

THE Italian Ambassador came to see me to-day, I told him in general terms what I had said to the German Ambassador this morning.

The Italian Ambassador cordially approved of this. He made no secret of the fact that Italy was most desirous to see war avoided.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

No. 30.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Crackanthorpe.

Sir

Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

THE Servian Minister called on the 23rd instant and spoke to Sir A. Nicolson on the present strained relations between Servia and Austria-Hungary.

He said that his Government were most anxious and disquieted. They were perfectly ready to meet any reasonable demands of Austria-Hungary so long as such demands were kept on the "terrain juridique". If the results of the enquiry at Sarajevo—an enquiry conducted with so much mystery and secrecy—disclosed the fact that there were any individuals conspiring or organising plots on Servian territory, the Servian Government would be quite ready to take the necessary steps to give satisfaction; but if Austria transported the question on to the political ground, and said that Servian policy, being inconvenient to her, must undergo a radical change, and that Servia must abandon certain political ideals, no independent State would, or could, submit to such dictation.

He mentioned that both the assassins of the Archduke were Austrian subjects—Bosniaks; that one of them had been in Servia, and that the Servian authorities, considering him suspect and dangerous, had desired to expel him, but on applying to the Austrian authorities found that the latter protected him, and said that he was an innocent and harmless individual.

Sir A. Nicolson, on being asked by M. Boschkovitch his opinion on the whole question, observed that there were no data on which to base one, though it was to be hoped that the Servian Government would endeavour to meet the Austrian demands in a conciliatory and moderate spirit.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

No. 31.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 25, 1914.

SERVIAN reply to the Austro-Hungarian demands is not considered satisfactory, and the Austro-Hungarian Minister has left Belgrade. War is thought to be imminent.

No. 32.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 26, 1914.

ACCORDING to confident belief of German Ambassador, Russia will keep quiet during chastisement of Servia, which Austria-Hungary is resolved to inflict, having received assurances that no Servian territory will be annexed by Austria-

Hungary. In reply to my question whether Russian Government might not be compelled by public opinion to intervene on behalf of kindred nationality, he said that everything depended on the personality of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who could resist easily, if he chose, the pressure of a few newspapers. He pointed out that the days of Pan-Slav agitation in Russia were over and that Moscow was perfectly quiet. The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs would not, his Excellency thought, be so imprudent as to take a step which would probably result in many frontier questions in which Russia is interested, such as Swedish, Polish, Ruthene, Roumanian, and Persian questions being brought into the melting-pot. France, too, was not at all in a condition for facing a war.

I replied that matters had, I thought, been made a little difficult for other Powers by the tone of Austro-Hungarian Government's ultimatum to Servia. One naturally sympathised with many of the requirements of the ultimatum, if only the manner of expressing them had been more temperate. It was, however, impossible, according to the German Ambassador, to speak effectively in any other way to Servia. Servia was about to receive a lesson which she required; the quarrel, however, ought not to be extended in any way to foreign countries. He doubted Russia, who had no right to assume a protectorate over Servia, acting as if she made any such claim. As for Germany she knew very well what she was about in backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter.

The German Ambassador had heard of a letter addressed by you yesterday to the German Ambassador in London in which you expressed the hope that the Servian concessions would be regarded as satisfactory. He asked whether I had been informed that a pretence of giving way at the last moment had been made by the Servian Government. I had, I said, heard that on practically every point Servia had been willing to give in. His Excellency replied that Servian concessions were all a sham. Servia proved that she well knew that they were insufficient to satisfy the legitimate demands of Austria-Hungary by the fact that before making her offer she had ordered mobilisation and retirement of Government from Belgrade.

No. 33.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 26, 1914.

EMPEROR returns suddenly to-night, and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs says that Foreign Office regret this step, which was taken on His Majesty's own initiative. They fear that His Majesty's sudden return may cause speculation and excitement. Under-Secretary of State likewise told me that German Ambassador at St. Petersburg had reported that, in conversation with Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, latter had said that if Austria annexed bits of Servian territory Russia would not remain indifferent. Under-Secretary of State drew conclusion that Russia would not act if Austria did not annex territory.

No. 34.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 26, 1914.

UNDER-SECRETARY of State for Foreign Affairs has just telephoned to me to say that German Ambassador at Vienna has been instructed to pass on to Austro-Hungarian Government your hopes that they may take a favourable view of Servian reply if it corresponds to the forecast contained in Belgrade telegram No. 52 of 25th July.

Under-Secretary of State considers very fact of their making this communication to Austro-Hungarian Government implies that they associate themselves to a certain extent with your hope. German Government do not see their way to going beyond this.

No. 35.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(Telegraphic.)

Rome, July 26, 1914.

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs welcomes your proposal for a conference, and will instruct Italian Ambassador to-night accordingly.

Austrian Ambassador has informed Italian Government this evening that Minister in Belgrade had been recalled, but that this did not imply declaration of war. *

No. 36.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie, Sir H. Rumbold, and Sir R. Rodd.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 26, 1914.

WOULD Minister for Foreign Affairs be disposed to instruct Ambassador here to join with representatives of France, Italy, and Germany, and myself to meet here in conference immediately for the purpose of discovering an issue which would prevent complications? You should ask Minister for Foreign Affairs whether he would do this. If so, when bringing the above suggestion to the notice of the Governments to which they are accredited, representatives at Belgrade, Vienna, and St. Petersburg should be authorised to request that all active military operations should be suspended pending results of conference.

No. 37.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 26, 1914.

BERLIN telegram of 25th July.*

It is important to know if France will agree to suggested action by the four Powers if necessary.

*See No. 18.

No. 38.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

Sir,

Rome, July 23, 1914.

I GATHER that the Italian Government have been made cognisant of the terms of the communication which will be addressed to Servia. Secretary-General, whom I saw this morning at the Italian Foreign Office, took the view that the gravity of the situation lay in the conviction of the Austro-Hungarian Government that it was absolutely necessary for their prestige, after the many disillusionings which the turn of events in the Balkans has occasioned, to score a definite success.

I have, &c.

RENNELL RODD.

No. 39.

Reply of Servian Government to Austro-Hungarian Note.—(Communicated by the Servian Minister, July 27).

(Translation.)

LE Gouvernement Royal serbe a reçu la communication du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal du 10 de ce mois et il est persuadé que sa réponse éloignera tout malentendu qui menace de gâter les bons rapports de voisinage entre la Monarchie austro-hongroise et le Royaume de Serbie.

Le Gouvernement Royal conscient que les protestations qui ont apparû tant de la tribune de la Skoupchtina nationale que dans les déclarations et les actes des représentants responsables de l'État, protestations qui furent coupées court par les déclarations du Gouvernement serbe, faites le 18 mars, 1909, ne se sont plus renouvelées vis-à-vis de la grande Monarchie voisine en aucune occasion et que, depuis ce temps, autant de la part des Gouvernements Royaux qui se sont succédé que de la part de leurs organes, aucune tentative n'a été faite dans le but de changer l'état de choses politique et juridique créé en Bosnie et Herzégovine, le Gouvernement Royal constate que sous ce rapport le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal n'a fait aucune représentation, sauf en ce qui concerne un livre scolaire, et au sujet de laquelle le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal a reçu une explication entièrement satisfaisante. La Serbie a de nombreuses fois donné des preuves de sa politique pacifique et modérée pendant la durée de la crise balkanique, et c'est grâce à la Serbie et au sacrifice qu'elle a fait dans l'intérêt exclusif de la paix européenne que cette paix a été préservée. Le Gouvernement Royal ne peut pas être rendu responsable pour les manifestations d'un caractère privé, telles que les articles des journaux et le travail paisible des sociétés, manifestations qui se produisent dans presque tous les pays comme une chose ordinaire et qui échappe, en règle générale, au contrôle officiel, d'autant moins que le Gouvernement Royal, lors de la solution de toute une série de questions qui se sont présentées entre la Serbie et l'Autriche-Hongrie, a montré une grande prévenance et a réussi, de cette façon, à en régler le plus grand nombre au profit du progrès des deux pays voisins.

C'est pourquoi le Gouvernement Royal a été péniblement surpris par les affirmations, d'après lesquelles des personnes du Royaume de Serbie auraient participé à la préparation de l'attentat commis à

THE Royal Servian Government have received the communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of the 10th instant, and are convinced that their reply will remove any misunderstanding which may threaten to impair the good neighbourly relations between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Servia.

Conscious of the fact that the protests which were made both from the tribune of the national Skuptchina and in the declarations and actions of the responsible representatives of the State—protests which were cut short by the declarations made by the Servian Government on the 18th March, 1909—have not been renewed on any occasion as regards the great neighbouring Monarchy, as that no attempt has been made since that time, either by the successive Royal Governments or by their organs, to change the political and legal state of affairs created in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Royal Government draw attention to the fact that in this connection the Imperial and Royal Government have made no representation except one concerning a school book, and that on that occasion the Imperial and Royal Government received an entirely satisfactory explanation. Servia has several times given proofs of her pacific and moderate policy during the Balkan crisis, and it is thanks to Servia and to the sacrifice that she has made in the exclusive interest of European peace that that peace has been preserved. The Royal Government cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private character, such as articles in the press and the peaceable work of societies—manifestations which take place in nearly all countries in the ordinary course of events, and which as a general rule escape official control. The Royal Government are all the less responsible in view of the fact that at the time of the solution of a series of questions which arose between Servia and Austria-Hungary they gave proof of a great readiness to oblige, and thus succeeded in settling the majority of these questions to the advantage of the two neighbouring countries.

For these reasons the Royal Government have been pained and surprised at the statements according to which members of the Kingdom of Servia are supposed to have participated in the preparations for

Sarajevo ; il s'attendait à ce qu'il soit invité à collaborer à la recherche de tout ce qui se rapporte à ce crime, et il était prêt, pour prouver son entière correction, à agir contre toutes les personnes à l'égard desquelles des communications lui seraient faites, se rendant donc au désir du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal, est disposé à remettre au Tribunal tout sujet serbe, sans égard à sa situation et à son rang, pour la complicité duquel, dans le crime de Sarajevo, de preuves lui seraient fournies, et spécialement, il s'engage à faire publier à la première page du "Journal officiel" en date due 13 (26) juillet, l'énonciation suivante :

"Le Gouvernement Royal de Serbie condamne toute propagande qui serait dirigée contre l'Autriche-Hongarie, c'est-à-dire l'ensemble des tendances qui aspirent en dernier lieu à détacher de la Monarchie austro-hongroise des territoires qui en font partie, et il déplore sincèrement les conséquences funestes de ces agissements criminels. Le Gouvernement Royal regrette que certains officiers et fonctionnaires serbes aient participé, d'après la communication du Gouvernement Royal et Impérial, à la propagande susmentionnée, et compromis par là les relations de bon voisinage auxquelles le Gouvernement Royal serbe était solennellement engagé par sa déclaration du 31 mars, 1909, qui désapprouve et répudie toute idée ou tentative d'une immixtion dans les destinées des habitants de quelque partie de l'Autriche-Hongrie que se soit, considère de son devoir d'avertir formellement les officiers et fonctionnaires et toute la population du royaume que, dorénavant, il procédera avec la dernière rigueur contre les personnes qui se rendraient coupables de pareils agissements, qu'il mettra tous ses efforts à prévenir et à réprimer."

Cette énonciation sera portée à la connaissance de l'armée Royale par un ordre du jour, au nom de Sa Majesté le Roi, par Son Altesse Royale le Prince héritier Alexandre, et sera publié dans le prochain bulletin officiel de l'armée.

Le Gouvernement Royal s'engage en outre :

1. D'introduire dans la première convocation régulière de la Skoupchtina une disposition dans la loi de la presse, par laquelle sera punie de la manière la plus sévère la provocation à la haine et au mépris de la Monarchie austro-hongroise, ainsi que contre toute publication dont la

the crime committed at Serajevo ; the Royal Government expected to be invited to collaborate in an investigation of all that concerns this crime, and they were ready, in order to prove the entire correctness of their attitude, to take measures against any persons concerning whom representations were made to them. Falling in, therefore, with the desire of the Imperial and Royal Government, they are prepared to hand over for trial any Servian subject, without regard to his situation or rank, of whose complicity in the crime of Serajevo proofs are forthcoming, and more especially they undertake to cause to be published on the first page of the "journal official," on the date of the 13th (26th) July, the following declaration :—

"The Royal Government of Servia condemn all propaganda which may be directed against Austria-Hungary, that is to say, all such tendencies as aim at ultimately detaching from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories which form part thereof, and they sincerely deplore the baneful consequences of these criminal movements. The Royal Government regret that, according to the communication from the Imperial and Royal Government, certain Servian officers and officials should have taken part in the above-mentioned propaganda, and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Servian Government was solemnly engaged by the declaration of the 31st March, 1909, which declaration disapproves and repudiates all idea or attempt at interference with the destiny of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, and they consider it their duty formally to warn the officers, officials, and entire population of the kingdom that henceforth they will take the most rigorous steps against all such persons as are guilty of such acts, to prevent and to repress which they will use their utmost endeavour."

This declaration will be brought to the knowledge of the Royal Army in an order of the day, in the name of His Majesty the King, by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Alexander, and will be published in the next official army bulletin.

The Royal Government further undertake :—

1. To introduce at the first regular convocation of the Skuptchina a provision into the press law providing for the most severe punishment of incitement to hatred or contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and for taking action against any publication the general tendency of

tendance générale serait dirigée contre l'intégrité territoriale de l'Autriche-Hongrie. Il se charge, lors de la revision de la Constitution, qui est prochaine, à faire introduire dans l'article 22 de la Constitution un amendement de telle sorte que les publications ci-dessus puissent être confisquées, ce qui actuellement aux termes catégoriques de l'article 22 de la Constitution est impossible.

2. Le Gouvernement ne possède aucune preuve et la note du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal ne lui en fournit non plus aucune que la société "Narodna Odbrana" et autres sociétés similaires aient commis, jusqu'à ce jour quelques actes criminels de ce genre, par le fait d'un de leurs membres. Néanmoins, le Gouvernement Royal acceptera la demande du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal et dissoudra la société "Narodna Odbrana" et toute autre société qui agirait contre l'Autriche-Hongrie.

3. Le Gouvernement Royal serbe s'engage à éliminer sans délais de l'instruction publique en Serbie dans ce qui sert ou pourrait servir à fomenter la propagande contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, quand le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal lui fournira des faits et des preuves de cette propagande.

4. Le Gouvernement Royal accepte de même à éloigner du service militaire ceux pour qui l'enquête judiciaire aura prouvé qu'ils sont coupables d'actes dirigés contre l'intégrité du territoire de la Monarchie austro-hongroise, et il attend que le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal lui communique ultérieurement les noms et les faits de ces officiers et fonctionnaires aux fins de la procédure qui doit s'ensuivre.

5. Le Gouvernement Royal doit avouer qu'il ne se rend pas clairement compte du sens et de la portée de la demande du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal que la Serbie s'engage à accepter sur son territoire la collaboration des organes du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal, mais il déclare qu'il admettra la collaboration qui répondrait aux principes du droit international et à la procédure criminelle ainsi qu'aux bons rapports de voisinage.

6. Le Gouvernement Royal, cela va de soi, considère de son devoir d'ouvrir une enquête contre tous ceux qui sont ou qui, éventuellement, auraient été mêlés au complot du 15 juin, et qui se trouveraient sur le territoire du royaume. Quant à la participation à cette enquête des agents ou autorités austro-hongrois qui seraient délégués à cet effet par le Gouvernement

which is directed against the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary. The Government engage at the approaching revision of the Constitution to cause an amendment to be introduced into article 22 of the Constitution of such a nature that such publication may be confiscated, a proceeding at present impossible under the categorical terms of article 22 of the Constitution.

2. The Government possess no proof, nor does the note of the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with any, that the "Narodna Odbrana" and other similar societies have committed up to the present any criminal act of this nature through the proceedings of any of their members. Nevertheless, the Royal Government will accept the demand of the Imperial and Royal Government, and will dissolve the "Narodna Odbrana" Society and every other society which may be directing its efforts against Austria-Hungary.

3. The Royal Servian Government undertake to remove without delay from their public educational establishments in Servia all that serves or could serve to foment propaganda against Austria-Hungary, whenever the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with facts and proofs of this propaganda.

4. The Royal Government also agree to remove from military service all such persons as the judicial enquiry may have proved to be guilty of acts directed against the integrity of the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and they expect the Imperial and Royal Government to communicate to them at a later date the names and the acts of these officers and officials for the purposes of the proceedings which are to be taken against them.

5. The Royal Government must confess that they do not clearly grasp the meaning or the scope of the demand made by the Imperial and Royal Government that Servia shall undertake to accept the collaboration of the organs of the Imperial and Royal Government upon their territory, but they declare that they will admit such collaboration as agrees with the principle of international law, with criminal procedure, and with good neighbourly relations.

6. It goes without saying that the Royal Government consider it their duty to open an enquiry against all such persons as are, or eventually may be implicated in the plot of the 15th June, and who happen to be within the territory of the kingdom. As regards the participation in this enquiry of Austro-Hungarian agents or authorities appointed for this

Impérial et Royal, le Gouvernement Royal ne peut pas l'accepter, car ce serait une violation de la Constitution et de la loi sur la procédure criminelle; cependant dans des cas concrets des communications sur les résultats de l'instruction en question pourraient être données aux agents austro-hongrois.

7. Le Gouvernement Royal a fait procéder, dès le soir même de la remise de la note, à l'arrestation du Commandant Voïslav Tankossitch. Quant à Milan Zigano-vitch, qui est sujet de la Monarchie austro-hongroise et qui jusqu'au 15 juin était employé (comme aspirant) à la direction des chemins de fer, il n'a pas pu encore être arrêté.

Le Gouvernement austro-hongrois est prié de vouloir bien, dans la forme accoutumée, faire connaître le plus tôt possible, les présomptions de culpabilité ainsi que les preuves éventuelles de leur culpabilité qui ont été recueillies jusqu'à ce jour par l'enquête à Sarajevo, aux fins d'enquête ultérieure.

8. Le Gouvernement serbe renforcera et étendra les mesures prises pour empêcher le trafic illicite d'armes et d'explosifs à travers la frontière. Il va de soi qu'il ordonnera de suite une enquête et punira sévèrement les fonctionnaires des frontières sur la ligne Schabatz-Loznitza qui ont manqué à leurs devoirs et laisse passer les auteurs du crime de Sarajevo.

9. Le Gouvernement Royal donnera volontiers des explications sur les propos que ses fonctionnaires, tant en Serbie qu'à l'étranger, ont eu après l'attentat dans des entrevues et qui, d'après l'affirmation du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal, ont été hostiles envers la Monarchie, dès que le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal lui aura communiqué les passages en question de ces propos, et dès qu'il aura démontré que les propos employés ont, en effet, été tenus par lesdits fonctionnaires, quoique le Gouvernement Royal lui-même aura soin de recueillir des preuves et convictions.

10. Le Gouvernement Royal informera le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal de l'exécution des mesures comprises dans les points précédents en tant que cela n'a pas été déjà fait par la présente note, aussitôt que chaque mesure aura été ordonnée et exécutée.

Dans le cas où le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal ne serait pas satisfait de cette réponse, le Gouvernement serbe, considérant qu'il est de l'intérêt commun de ne pas précipiter la solution de cette question, est prêt comme toujours d'ac-

purpose by the Imperial and Royal Government, the Royal Government cannot accept such an arrangement, as it would be a violation of the Constitution and of the law of criminal procedure; nevertheless, in concrete cases communications as to the results of the investigation in question might be given to the Austro-Hungarian agents.

7. The Royal Government proceeded, on the very evening of the delivery of the note, to arrest Commandant Voislav Tenkossitch. As regards Milan Zigano-vitch, who is a subject of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and who up to the 15th June was employed (on probation) by the directorate of railways, it has not yet been possible to arrest him.

The Austro-Hungarian Government are requested to be so good as to supply as soon as possible, in the customary form, the presumptive evidence of guilt, as well as the eventual proofs of guilt which have been collected up to the present, at the enquiry at Sarajevo for the purposes of the later enquiry.

8. The Servian Government will reinforce and extend the measures which have been taken for preventing the illicit traffic of arms and explosives across the frontier. It goes without saying that they will immediately order an enquiry and will severely punish the frontier officials on the Schabatz-Loznitza line who have failed in their duty and allowed the authors of the crime of Sarajevo to pass.

9. The Royal Government will gladly give explanations of the remarks made by their officials, whether in Serbia or abroad, in interviews after the crime and which according to the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government were hostile towards the Monarchy, as soon as the Imperial and Royal Government have communicated to them the passages in question in these remarks, and as soon as they have shown that the remarks were actually made by the raid officials, although the Royal Government will itself take steps to collect evidence and proofs.

10. The Royal Government will inform the Imperial and Royal Government of the execution of the measures comprised under the above heads, in so far as this has not already been done by the present note, as soon as each measure has been ordered and carried out.

If the Imperial and Royal Government are not satisfied with this reply, the Servian Government, considering that it is not to the common interest to precipitate the solution of this question, are ready, as always, to accept a pacific understanding

cepter une entente pacifique, soit en remettant cette question à la décision du Tribunal international de La Haye, soit aux Grandes Puissances qui ont pris part à l'élaboration de la déclaration que le Gouvernement serbe a faite le 18 (31) Mars, 1909.

either by referring this question to the decision of the International Tribunal of The Hague, or to the Great Powers which took part in the drawing up of the declaration made by the Servian Government on the 18th (31st) March, 1909.

Belgrade, le 12 (25) juillet, 1914.

Belgrade, July 12 (25), 1914.

No. 40.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 26, 1914.

RUSSIAN Ambassador just returned from leave thinks that Austro-Hungarian Government are determined on war, and that it is impossible for Russia to remain indifferent. He does not propose to press for more time in the sense of your telegram of the 25th instant* (last paragraph).

When the repetition of your telegram of the 26th instant to Paris† arrived, I had the French and Russian Ambassadors both with me. They expressed great satisfaction with its contents, which I communicated to them. They doubted, however, whether the principle of Russia being an interested party entitled to have a say in the settlement of a purely Austro-Servian dispute would be accepted by either the Austro-Hungarian or the German Government.

Instructions were also given to the Italian Ambassador to support the request of the Russian Government that the time limit should be postponed. They arrived, however, too late for any useful action to be taken.

* See No. 26.

† See No. 36.

No. 41.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 27, 1914.

I HAVE had conversations with all my colleagues representing the Great Powers. The impression left on my mind is that the Austro-Hungarian note was so drawn up as to make war inevitable; that the Austro-Hungarian Government are fully resolved to have war with Servia; that they consider their position as a Great Power to be at stake; and that until punishment has been administered to Servia it is unlikely that they will listen to proposals of mediation. This country has gone wild with joy at the prospect of war with Servia; and its postponement or prevention would undoubtedly be a great disappointment.

I propose, subject to any special directions you desire to send me, to express to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs the hope of His Majesty's Government that it may yet be possible to avoid war, and to ask His Excellency whether he cannot suggest a way out even now.

No. 42.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(Telegraphic.)

Paris, July 27, 1914.

YOUR proposal, as stated in your two telegrams of yesterday*, is accepted by the French Government. French Ambassador in London, who returns there this evening, has been instructed accordingly. Instructions have been sent to the French Ambassador at Berlin to concert with his British colleague as to the advisability of their speaking jointly to the German Government. Necessary instructions have also been sent to the French representatives at Belgrade, Vienna and St. Petersburg, but until it is known that the Germans have spoken at Vienna with some success, it would, in the opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, be dangerous for the French, Russian and British Ambassadors to do so.

* Nos. 36 and 37.

No. 43.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 26th July*.

Secretary of State says that conference you suggest would practically amount to a court of arbitration and could not, in his opinion, be called together except at the request of Austria and Russia. He could not therefore fall in with your suggestion, desirous though he was to co-operate for the maintenance of peace. I said I was sure that your idea had nothing to do with arbitration, but meant that representatives of the four nations not directly interested should discuss and suggest means for avoiding a dangerous situation. He maintained, however, that such a conference as you proposed was not practicable. He added that news he had just received from St. Petersburg showed that there was an intention on the part of M. de Sazonof to exchange views with Count Berchtold. He thought that this method of procedure might lead to a satisfactory result, and that it would be best, before doing anything else, to await outcome of the exchange of views between the Austrian and Russian Governments.

In the course of a short conversation Secretary of State said that as yet Austria was only partially mobilising, but that if Russia mobilised against Germany latter would have to follow suit. I asked him what he meant by "mobilising against Germany". He said that if Russia only mobilised in south, Germany would not mobilise, but if she mobilised in north, Germany would have to do so too, and Russian system of mobilisation was so complicated that it might be difficult exactly to locate her mobilisation. Germany would therefore have to be very careful not to be taken by surprise.

Finally, Secretary of State said that news from St. Petersburg had caused him to take more hopeful view of the general situation.

* See No. 36.

No. 44.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburg, July 27, 1914.

AUSTRIAN Ambassador tried, in a long conversation which he had yesterday with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to explain away objectionable features of the recent action taken by the Austro-Hungarian Government. Minister for Foreign Affairs pointed out that, although he perfectly understood Austria's motives, the ultimatum had been so drafted that it could not possibly be accepted as a whole by the Servian Government. Although the demands were reasonable enough in some cases, others not only could not possibly be put into immediate execution seeing that they entailed revision of existing Servian laws, but were, moreover, incompatible with Servia's dignity as an independent State. It would be useless for Russia to offer her good offices at Belgrade, in view of the fact that she was the object of such suspicion in Austria. In order, however, to put an end to the present tension, he thought that England and Italy might be willing to collaborate with Austria. The Austrian Ambassador undertook to communicate His Excellency's remarks to his Government.

On the Minister for Foreign Affairs questioning me, I told him that I had correctly defined the attitude of His Majesty's Government in my conversation with him, which I reported in my telegram of the 24th instant*. I added that you could not promise to do anything more, and that his Excellency was mistaken if he believed that the cause of peace could be promoted by our telling the German Government that they would have to deal with us as well as with Russia and France if they supported Austria by force of arms. Their attitude would merely be stiffened by such a menace, and we could only induce her to use her influence at Vienna to avert war by approaching her in the capacity of a friend who was anxious to preserve peace. His Excellency must not, if our efforts were to be successful, do anything to precipitate a conflict. In these circumstances I trusted that the Russian Government would defer mobilisation ukase for as long as possible, and that troops would not be allowed to cross the frontier even when it was issued.

* See No. 6.

In reply the Minister for Foreign Affairs told me that until the issue of the Imperial ukase no effective steps towards mobilisation could be taken, and the Austro-Hungarian Government would profit by delay in order to complete her military preparations if it was deferred too long.

No. 45.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

St. Petersburg, July 27, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

SINCE my conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as reported in my telegram of to-day,* I understand that His Excellency has proposed that the modifications to be introduced into Austrian demands should be the subject of direct conversation between Vienna and St. Petersburg.

* See No. 44.

No. 46.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Foreign Office, July 27, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

GERMAN Ambassador has informed me that German Government accept in principle mediation between Austria and Russia by the four Powers, reserving, of course, their right as an ally to help Austria if attacked. He has also been instructed to request me to use influence in St. Petersburg to localise the war and to keep up the peace of Europe.

I have replied that the Servian reply went farther than could have been expected to meet the Austrian demands. German Secretary of State has himself said that there were some things in the Austrian note that Serbia could hardly be expected to accept. I assumed that Servian reply could not have gone as far as it did unless Russia had exercised conciliatory influence at Belgrade, and it was really at Vienna that moderating influence was now required. If Austria put the Servian reply aside as being worth nothing and marched into Serbia, it meant that she was determined to crush Serbia at all costs, being reckless of the consequences that might be involved. Servian reply should at least be treated as a basis for discussion and pause. I said German Government should urge this at Vienna.

I recalled that German Government had said as to the gravity of the situation if the war could not be localised, and observed, that if Germany assisted Austria against Russia it would be because, without any reference to the merits of the dispute, Germany could not afford to see Austria crushed. Just so, other issues might be raised that would supersede the dispute between Austria and Serbia, and would bring other Powers in, and the war would be the biggest ever known; but as long as Germany would work to keep the peace I would keep closely in touch. I repeated that after the Servian reply it was at Vienna that some moderation must be urged.

No. 47.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 27, 1914.

SEE my telegram of to-day to Sir E. Goschen.*

I have been told by the Russian Ambassador that in German and Austrian circles impression prevails that in any event we would stand aside. His Excellency deplored the effect that such an impression must produce.

This impression ought, as I have pointed out, to be dispelled by the orders we have given to the First Fleet, which is concentrated, as it happens, at Portland, not to disperse for manœuvre leave. But I explained to the Russian Ambassador that my reference to it must not be taken to mean that anything more than diplomatic action was promised.

* See No. 37.

We hear from German and Austrian sources that they believe Russia will take no action so long as Austria agrees not to take Servian territory. I pointed this out, and added that it would be absurd if we were to appear more Servian than the Russians in our dealings with the German and Austrian Governments.

No. 48.

Sir E. Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.

Foreign Office, July 27, 1914.

Sir,

COUNT MENSENDORFF told me by instruction to-day that the Servian Government had not accepted the demands which the Austrian Government were obliged to address to them in order to secure permanently the most vital Austrian interests. Servia showed that she did not intend to abandon her subversive aims, tending towards continuous disorder in the Austrian frontier territories and their final disruption from the Austrian Monarchy. Very reluctantly, and against their wish, the Austrian Government were compelled to take more severe measures to enforce a fundamental change of the attitude of enmity pursued up to now by Servia. As the British Government knew, the Austrian Government had for many years endeavoured to find a way to get on with their turbulent neighbour, though this had been made very difficult for them by the continuous provocations of Servia. The Serajevo murder had made clear to everyone what appalling consequences the Servian propaganda had already produced, and what a permanent threat to Austria it involved. We would understand that the Austrian Government must consider that the moment had arrived to obtain, by means of the strongest pressure, guarantees for the definite suppression of the Servian aspirations and for the security of peace and order on the south-eastern frontier of Austria. As the peaceable means to this effect were exhausted, the Austrian Government must at last appeal to force. They had not taken this decision without reluctance. Their action, which had no sort of aggressive tendency, could not be represented otherwise than as an act of self-defence. Also they thought that they would serve a European interest if they prevented Servia from being henceforth an element of general unrest such as she had been for the last ten years. The high sense of justice of the British nation and of British statesmen could not blame the Austrian Government if the latter defended by the sword what was theirs, and cleared up their position with a country whose hostile policy had forced upon them for years measures so costly as to have gravely injured Austrian national prosperity. Finally, the Austrian Government, confiding in their amicable relations with us, felt that they could count on our sympathy in a fight that was forced on them, and on our assistance in localising the fight, if necessary.

Count Mensdorff added on his own account that, as long as Servia was confronted with Turkey, Austria never took very severe measures because of her adherence to the policy of the free development of the Balkan States. Now that Servia had doubled her territory and population without any Austrian interference, the repression of Servian subversive aims was a matter of self-defence and self-preservation on Austria's part. He reiterated that Austria had no intention of taking Servian territory or aggressive designs against Servian territory.

I said that I could not understand the construction put by the Austrian Government upon the Servian reply, and I told Count Mensdorff the substance of the conversation that I had had with the German Ambassador this morning about that reply.

Count Mensdorff admitted that, on paper, the Servian reply might seem to be satisfactory; but the Servians had refused the one thing—the co-operation of Austrian officials and police—which would be a real guarantee that in practice the Servians would not carry on their subversive campaign against Austria.

I said that it seemed to me as if the Austrian Government believed that, even after the Servian reply, they could make war upon Servia anyhow, without risk of bringing Russia into the dispute. If they could make war on Servia and at the same time satisfy Russia, well and good; but, if not, the consequences would be incalculable. I pointed out to him that I quoted this phrase from an expression of the views of the German Government. I feared that it would be expected in St. Petersburg that the Servian reply would diminish the tension, and now, when Russia found that there was increased tension, the situation would become increasingly serious. Already the effect on Europe was one of anxiety. I pointed out

that our fleet was to have dispersed to-day, but we had felt unable to let it disperse. We should not think of calling up reserves at this moment, and there was no menace in what we had done about our fleet; but, owing to the possibility of a European conflagration, it was impossible for us to disperse our forces at this moment. I gave this as an illustration of the anxiety that was felt. It seemed to me that the Servian reply already involved the greatest humiliation to Servia that I had ever seen a country undergo, and it was very disappointing to me that the reply was treated by the Austrian Government as if it were as unsatisfactory as a blank negative.

I am, &c.,
E. GREY.

No. 49.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.

Foreign Office, July 27, 1914.

Sir,

The Italian Ambassador informed Sir A. Nicolson to-day that the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs agreed entirely with my proposal for a conference of four to be held in London.

As regards the question of asking Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Servia to suspend military operations pending the result of the conference, the Marquis di San Giuliano would recommend the suggestion warmly to the German Government, and would enquire what procedure they would propose should be followed at Vienna.

I am, &c.,
E. GREY.

No. 50.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Austro-Hungarian note announcing the declaration of war against Servia.

I have, &c.,
MAURICE DE BUNSEN.

Enclosure in No. 50.

Copy of Note verbale dated Vienna, July 28, 1914.

(Translation.)

POUR mettre fin aux menées subversives partant de Belgrade et dirigées contre l'intégrité territoriale de la Monarchie austro-hongroise, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal a fait parvenir à la date du 23 juillet, 1914, au Gouvernement Royal de Serbie une note dans laquelle se trouvait formulée une série de demandes pour l'acceptation desquelles un délai de quarante-huit heures a été accordé au Gouvernement Royal. Le Gouvernement Royal de Serbie n'ayant pas répondu à cette note d'une manière satisfaisante, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal se trouve dans la nécessité de pourvoir lui-même à la sauvegarde de ses droits et intérêts et de recourir à cet effet à la force des armes.

L'Autriche-Hongrie, qui vient d'adresser à la Serbie une déclaration formelle con-

IN order to bring to an end the subversive intrigues originating from Belgrade and aimed at the territorial integrity or the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the Imperial and Royal Government has delivered to the Royal Servian Government a note in which a series of demands were formulated, for the acceptance of which a delay of forty eight hours has been granted to the Royal Government. The Royal Servian Government not having answered this note in a satisfactory manner, the Imperial and Royal Government are themselves compelled to see to the safeguarding of their rights and interests, and, with this object, to have recourse to force of arms.

Austria-Hungary, who has just addressed to Servia a formal declaration, in con-

formément à l'article 1^{er} de la convention due 18 octobre, 1907, relative à l'ouverture des hostilités, se considère dès lors en état de guerre avec la Serbie.

En portant ce qui précède à la connaissance de l'Ambassade Royale de Grande-Bretagne le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères a l'honneur de déclarer que l'Autriche-Hongrie se conformera au cours des hostilités, sous la réserve d'un procédé analogue de la part de la Serbie, aux stipulations des conventions de La Haye du 18 octobre, 1907, ainsi qu'à celles de la Déclaration de Londres du 26 février, 1909.

L'Ambassade est priée de vouloir bien communiquer, d'urgence, la présente notification à son Gouvernement.

formity with article 1 of the convention of the 18th October, 1907, relative to the opening of hostilities, considers herself henceforward in a state of war with Servia.

In bringing the above to notice of His Britannic Majesty's Embassy, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honour to declare that Austria-Hungary will act during the hostilities in conformity with the terms of the Conventions of The Hague of the 18th October, 1907, as also with those of the Declaration of London of the 28th February, 1909, provided an analogous procedure is adopted by Servia.

The embassy is requested to be so good as to communicate the present notification as soon as possible to the British Government.

No. 51.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

Paris, July 27, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a memorandum from the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs as to the steps to be taken to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

I have, &c.,
FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure in No. 51.

Note communicated to Sir F. Bertie by M. Bienvenu-Martin.
(Translation.)

PAR une note en date du 25 de ce mois, son Excellence l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre a fait connaître au Gouvernement de la République que, d'après Sir Edward Grey, la seule manière d'assurer, si c'était possible, le maintien de la paix dans le cas où les rapports entre la Russie et l'Autriche deviendraient plus tendus serait une démarche commune à Vienne et à Saint-Petersbourg des représentants de l'Angleterre, de la France, de l'Allemagne et de l'Italie en Autriche et en Russie; et il a exprimé le désir de savoir si le Gouvernement de la République était disposé à accueillir favorablement cette suggestion.

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères par intérim a l'honneur de faire connaître à son Excellence Sir Francis Bertie qu'il a invité M. Jules Cambon à se concerter avec l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre en Allemagne et à appuyer la démarche qu'ils

IN a note of the 25th of this month, His Excellency the British Ambassador informed the Government of the Republic that, in Sir E. Grey's opinion, the only possible way of assuring the maintenance of peace in case of the relations between Russia and Austria becoming more strained would be if the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy in Austria and Russia were to take joint action; and he expressed the wish to know if the Government of the Republic were disposed to welcome such a suggestion.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs *ad interim* has the honour to inform his Excellency Sir F. Bertie that he has requested M. Jules Cambon to concert with the British Ambassador in Germany and to support any representation which they

jugeront opportune de faire auprès du Cabinet de Berlin.

Le Gouvernement de la République a, d'autre part, conformément au désir exprimé par le Gouvernement britannique et que son Excellence Sir Francis Bertie lui a transmis par une note en date du 26 de ce mois, autorisé M. Paul Cambon à prendre part à la réunion proposée par Sir Edward Grey pour rechercher avec lui et les Ambassadeurs d'Allemagne et d'Italie à Londres, les moyens de résoudre les difficultés actuelles.

Le Gouvernement de la République est prêt également à donner aux agents français à Pétersbourg, à Vienne et à Belgrade des instructions pour, qu'ils obtiennent des Gouvernements russe, autrichien et serbe de s'abstenir de toute opération militaire active en attendant les résultats de cette conférence. Il estime toutefois que les chances de succès de la proposition de Sir Edward Grey reposent essentiellement sur l'action que Berlin serait disposée à Vienne [*sic*]. Une démarche auprès du Gouvernement austro-hongrois pour amener la suspension des opérations militaires paraît vouée à l'échec si l'influence de l'Allemagne ne s'est pas exercée au préalable sur le Cabinet de Vienne.

Le Grade des Sceaux, Président du Conseil et Ministre des Affaires Étrangères par intérim, saisit cette occasion de renouveler, &c.

Paris, le 27 juillet, 1914.

may consider it advisable to make to the Berlin Cabinet.

In accordance with the desire expressed by the British Government and conveyed to them by Sir F. Bertie in his note of the 26th of this month, the Government of the Republic have also authorised M. Paul Cambon to take part in the conference which Sir E. Grey has proposed with a view to discovering a means of settling the present difficulties.

The Government of the Republic is likewise ready to instruct the representatives at St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Belgrade to induce the Russian, Austrian, and Servian Governments to abstain from all active military operations pending the results of this conference. He considers, however, that the chance of Sir E. Grey's proposal being successful depends essentially on the action which the Berlin Government would be willing to take at Vienna. Representations made to the Austrian-Hungarian Government for the purpose of bringing about a suspension of military operations would seem bound to fail unless the German Government do not beforehand exercise their influence on the Vienna Cabinet.

The President of the Council *ad interim* takes the opportunity, &c.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

No. 52.

Note communicated by French Embassy, July 28, 1914.

(Translation.)

LE Gouvernement de la République accepte la proposition de Sir Edward Grey relative à une intervention de la Grande-Bretagne, de la France, de l'Allemagne et de l'Italie en vue d'éviter les opérations militaires actives sur les frontières autrichiennes, russes et serbes; il a autorisé M. P. Cambon à prendre part aux délibérations de la réunion à quatre, qui doit se tenir à Londres.

L'Ambassadeur de France à Berlin a reçu pour instructions, après s'être concerté avec l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Berlin, d'appuyer la démarche de ce dernier dans la forme et la mesure qui seraient jugées opportunes.

M. Viviani est prêt à envoyer aux représentants français à Vienne, Saint-Petersbourg et Belgrade des instructions dans le sens suggéré par le Gouvernement britannique.

*Ambassade de France, Londres,
le 27 juillet, 1914.*

THE Government of the Republic accepts Sir Edward Grey's proposal in regard to intervention by Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy with a view to avoiding active military operations on the frontiers of Austria, Russia, and Servia; and they have authorised M. P. Cambon to take part in the deliberations of the four representatives at the meeting which is to be held in London.

The French Ambassador in Berlin has received instructions to consult first the British Ambassador in Berlin, and then to support the action taken by the latter in such manner and degree as may be considered appropriate.

M. Viviani is ready to send to the representatives of France in Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Belgrade instructions in the sense suggested by the British Government.

No. 53.

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.—(Communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 28).

(Translation.)

St. Petersburg,

(Telegraphic)

July 27, 1914.

Saint-Petersbourg,
(Télégraphique.) *le 14 (27) juillet, 1914.*

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Angleterre est venu s'informer si nous jugeons utile que l'Angleterre prenne l'initiative de convoquer à Londres une conférence des représentants de l'Angleterre, la France, l'Allemagne et l'Italie, pour étudier une issue à la situation actuelle.

J'ai répondu à l'Ambassadeur que j'ai entamé des pourparlers avec l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie, en conditions que j'espère favorables. Pourtant je n'ai pas encore reçu de réponse à la proposition que j'ai faite d'une revision de la note entre les deux Cabinets.

Si des explications directes avec le Cabinet de Vienne se trouvaient irréalisables, je suis prêt à accepter la proposition anglaise, ou toute autre de nature à résoudre favorablement le conflit.

Je voudrais pourtant écarter dès aujourd'hui un malentendu qui pourrait surgir de la réponse donnée par le Ministre de la Justice français à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, concernant des conseils de modération à donner au Cabinet Impérial.

THE British Ambassador came to ascertain whether we think it desirable that Great Britain should take the initiative in convoking a conference in London of the representatives of England, France, Germany, and Italy to examine the possibility of a way out of the present situation.

I replied to the Ambassador that I have begun conversations with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador under conditions which, I hope, may be favourable. I have not, however, received as yet any reply to the proposal made by me for revising the note between the two Cabinets.

If direct explanations with the Vienna Cabinet were to prove impossible, I am ready to accept the British proposal, or any other proposal of a kind that would bring about a favourable solution of the conflict.

I wish, however, to put an end from this day forth to a misunderstanding which might arise from the answer given by the French Minister of Justice to the German Ambassador, regarding counsels of moderation to be given to the Imperial Cabinet.

No. 54.

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.—(Communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 28, 1914.

(Translation.)

Saint-Petersbourg,

(Télégraphique.) *le 15 (28) juillet, 1914.*

MES entretiens avec l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne confirment mon impression que l'Allemagne est plutôt favorable à l'intransigeance de l'Autriche.

Le Cabinet de Berlin, qui aurait pu arrêter tout le développement de la crise, paraît n'exercer aucune action sur son alliée.

L'Ambassadeur trouve insuffisante la réponse de la Serbie.

Cette attitude allemande est tout particulièrement alarmante.

Il me semble que mieux que toute autre Puissance l'Angleterre serait en mesure de tenter encore d'agir à Berlin pour engager le Gouvernement allemand à l'action nécessaire. C'est à Berlin qu'indubitablement se trouve la clef de la situation.

St. Petersburg.

(Telegraphic.) *July 15 (28), 1914.*

My interviews with the German Ambassador confirm my impression that Germany is, if anything, in favour of the uncompromising attitude adopted by Austria.

The Berlin Cabinet, who could have prevented the whole of this crisis developing, appear to be exerting no influence on their ally.

The Ambassador considers that the Servian reply is insufficient.

This attitude of the German Government is most alarming.

It seems to me that England is in a better position than any other Power to make another attempt at Berlin to induce the German Government to take the necessary action. There is no doubt that the key of the situation is to be found at Berlin.

No. 55.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburg, July 27, 1914.

WITH reference to my telegram of yesterday*, I saw the Minister for Foreign Affairs this afternoon and found him very conciliatory and more optimistic.

He would, he said, use all his influence at Belgrade to induce the Servian Government to go as far as possible in giving satisfaction to Austria, but her territorial integrity must be guaranteed and her rights as a sovereign State respected, so that she should not become Austria's vassal. He did not know whether Austria would accept friendly exchange of views which he had proposed, but, if she did, he wished to keep in close contact with the other Powers throughout the conversations that would ensue.

He again referred to the fact that the obligations undertaken by Servia in 1908, alluded to in the Austrian ultimatum, were given to the Powers.

I asked if he had heard of your proposal with regard to conference of the four Powers, and on his replying in the affirmative, I told him confidentially of your instructions to me, and enquired whether instead of such a conference he would prefer a direct exchange of views, which he had proposed. The German Ambassador, to whom I had just spoken, had expressed his personal opinion that a direct exchange of views would be more agreeable to Austria-Hungary.

His Excellency said he was perfectly ready to stand aside if the Powers accepted the proposal for a conference, but he trusted that you would keep in touch with the Russian Ambassador in the event of its taking place.

*See No. 44.

No. 56.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 7, 1914

THE Russian Ambassador had to-day a long and earnest conversation with Baron Macchio, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He told him that, having just come back from St. Petersburg, he was well acquainted with the views of the Russian Government and the state of Russian public opinion. He could assure him that if actual war broke out with Servia it would be impossible to localise it, for Russia was not prepared to give way again, as she had done on previous occasions, and especially during the annexation crisis of 1909. He earnestly hoped that something would be done before Servia was actually invaded. Baron Macchio replied that this would now be difficult, as a skirmish had already taken place on the Danube, in which the Servians had been the aggressors. The Russian Ambassador said that he would do all he could to keep the Servians quiet pending any discussions that might yet take place, and he told me that he would advise his Government to induce the Servian Government to avoid any conflict as long as possible, and to fall back before an Austrian advance. Time so gained should suffice to enable a settlement to be reached. He had just heard of a satisfactory conversation which the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had yesterday with the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The former had agreed that much of the Austro-Hungarian note to Servia had been perfectly reasonable, and in fact they had practically reached an understanding as to the guarantees which Servia might reasonably be asked to give to Austria-Hungary for her future good behaviour. The Russian Ambassador urged that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg should be furnished with full powers to continue discussion with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was very willing to advise Servia to yield all that could be fairly asked of her as an independent Power. Baron Macchio promised to submit this suggestion to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 57.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28).

(Telegraphic.)

Rome, July 17, 1914.

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs greatly doubts whether Germany will be willing to invite Austria to suspend military action pending the conference, but he had hopes that military action may be practically deferred by the fact of the conference meeting at once. As at present informed, he sees no possibility of Austria receding from any point laid down in her note to Serbia, but he believes that if Serbia will even now accept it Austria will be satisfied, and if she had reason to think that such will be the advice of the Powers, Austria may defer action. Serbia may be induced to accept note in its entirety on the advice of the four Powers invited to the conference, and this would enable her to say that she had yielded to Europe and not to Austria-Hungary alone.

Telegrams from Vienna to the press here stating that Austria is favourably impressed with the declarations of the Italian Government have, the Minister for Foreign Affairs assures me, no foundation. He said he has expressed no opinion to Austria with regard to the note. He assured me both before and after communication of the note, and again to-day, that Austrian Government have given him assurances that they demand no territorial sacrifices from Serbia.

No. 58.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Paris, July 28, 1914.

I COMMUNICATED to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs this afternoon the substance of your conversation with the German Ambassador, recorded in your telegram* to Berlin of the 24th July.

His Excellency is grateful for the communication. He said that it confirms what he had heard of your attitude, and he feels confident that your observations to the German Ambassador will have a good effect in the interest of peace.

* See No. 46.

No. 59.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Paris, July 28, 1914.

I INFORMED the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day of your conversation with the Russian Ambassador, as recorded in your telegram of yesterday* to St. Petersburg.

He is grateful for the communication, and quite appreciates the impossibility for His Majesty's Government to declare themselves "solidaires" with Russia on a question between Austria and Serbia, which in its present condition is not one affecting England. He also sees that you cannot take up an attitude at Berlin and Vienna more Serbian than that attributed in German and Austrian sources to the Russian Government.

German Ambassador has stated that Austria would respect the integrity of Serbia, but when asked whether her independence also would be respected, he gave no assurance.

* See No. 47.

No. 60.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 28, 1914.

SECRETARY of State spoke yesterday in the same sense as that reported in my telegram of yesterday* to my French and Italian colleagues respecting your proposal. I discussed with my two colleagues this morning his reply, and we found that, while refusing the proposed conference, he had said to all of us that nevertheless he desired to work with us for the maintenance of general peace. We, therefore, deduced that if he is sincere in this wish he can only be objecting to the form of your proposal. *Perhaps he himself could be induced to suggest lines on which he would find it possible to work with us.

*See No. 43.

No. 61.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

I SAW Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning.

His Excellency declared that Austria-Hungary cannot delay warlike proceedings against Serbia, and would have to decline any suggestion of negotiations on basis of Servian reply.

Prestige of Dual Monarchy was engaged, and nothing could now prevent conflict.

No. 62.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

I SPOKE to Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day in the sense of your telegram of 27th July† to Berlin. I avoided the word "mediation", but said that, as mentioned in your speech‡, which he had just read to me, you had hopes that conversations in London between the four Powers less interested might yet lead to an arrangement which Austro-Hungarian Government would accept as satisfactory and as rendering actual hostilities unnecessary. I added that you had regarded Servian reply as having gone far to meet just demands of Austria-Hungary; that you thought it constituted a fair basis of discussion during which warlike operations might remain in abeyance, and that Austrian Ambassador in Berlin was speaking in this sense. Minister for Foreign Affairs said quietly, but firmly, that no discussion could be accepted on basis of Servian note; that war would be declared to-day, and that well-known pacific character of Emperor, as well as, he might add, his own, might be accepted as a guarantee that war was both just and inevitable. This was a matter that must be settled directly between the two parties immediately concerned. I said that you would hear with regret that hostilities could not now be arrested, as you feared that they might lead to complications threatening the peace of Europe.

In taking leave of his Excellency, I begged him to believe that, if in the course of present grave crisis our point of view should sometimes differ from his, this would arise, not from want of sympathy with the many just complaints which Austria-Hungary had against Serbia, but from the fact that, whereas Austria-Hungary put first her quarrel with Serbia, you were anxious in the first instance for peace of Europe. I trusted this larger aspect of the question would appeal with equal force to his Excellency. He said he had it also in mind, but thought that Russia ought not to oppose operations like those impending, which did not aim at territorial aggrandisement and which could no longer be postponed.

† See No. 46.

‡ "Hansard", Vol. 65, No. 107, Columns 931, 932, 933.

No. 63.*Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Rome, July 28, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 25th July to Paris*.

I have communicated substance to Minister for Foreign Affairs, who immediately telegraphed in precisely similar terms to Berlin and Vienna.

* See No. 27.

No. 64.*Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Rome, July 28, 1914.

AT the request of the Minister for Foreign Affairs I submit the following to you :—

In a long conversation this morning Servian Chargé d'Affaires had said he thought that if some explanations were given regarding mode in which Austrian agents would require to intervene under article 5 and article 6, Servia might still accept the whole Austrian note.

As it was not to be anticipated that Austria would give such explanations to Servia, they might be given to Powers engaged in discussions, who might then advise Servia to accept without conditions.

The Austro-Hungarian Government had in the meantime published a long official explanation of grounds on which Servian reply was considered inadequate. Minister for Foreign Affairs considered many points besides explanation—such as slight verbal difference in sentence regarding renunciation of propaganda—quite childish, but there was a passage which might prove useful in facilitating such a course as was considered practicable by the Servian Chargé d'Affaires. It was stated that co-operation of Austrian agents in Servia was to be only in investigation, not in judicial or administrative measures. Servia was said to have wilfully misinterpreted this. He thought, therefore, that ground might be cleared here.

I only reproduce from memory, as I had not yet received text of Austrian declaration.

Minister impressed upon me, above all, his anxiety for the immediate beginning of discussion. A wide general latitude to accept at once every point or suggestion on which he could be in agreement with ourselves and Germany had been given to Italian Ambassador.

No. 65.*Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Nish, July 28, 1914.

I HAVE urged on the Servian Government the greatest moderation pending efforts being made towards a peaceful solution.

Two Servian steamers fired on and damaged, and two Servian merchant-vessels have been captured by a Hungarian monitor at Orsova.

No. 66.*Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Nish, July 28, 1914.

TELEGRAM received here that war declared by Austria.

No. 67.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 28, 1914.

EXPLANATION given in your telegram of the 27th July* of what was my idea in proposing a conference is quite right. It would not be an arbitration, but a private and informal discussion to ascertain what suggestion could be made for a settlement. No suggestion would be put forward that had not previously been ascertained to be acceptable to Austria and Russia, with whom the mediating Powers could easily keep in touch through their respective allies.

But as long as there is a prospect of a direct exchange of views between Austria and Russia, I would suspend every other suggestion, as I entirely agree that it is the most preferable method of all.

I understand that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has proposed a friendly exchange of views to the Austrian Government, and, if the latter accepts, it will no doubt relieve the tension and make the situation less critical.

It is very satisfactory to hear from the German Ambassador here that the German Government have taken action at Vienna in the sense of the conversation recorded in my telegram of yesterday to you.†

* See No. 43.

† See No. 46.

No. 68.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 28, 1914.

GERMAN Government, having accepted principle of mediation between Austria and Russia by the four Powers, if necessary, I am ready to propose that the German Secretary of State should suggest the lines on which this principle should be applied. I will, however, keep the idea in reserve until we see how the conversations between Austria and Russia progress.

No. 69.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 28, 1914.

IT is most satisfactory that there is a prospect of direct exchange of views between the Russian and Austrian Governments, as reported in your telegram of the 27th July.†

I am ready to put forward any practical proposal that would facilitate this, but I am not quite clear as to what the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs proposes the Ministers at Belgrade should do. Could he not first mention in an exchange of views with Austria his willingness to co-operate in some such scheme? It might then take more concrete shape.

† See No. 55.

No. 70.

Telegrams communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 29, 1914.

(1.) *Telegram from M. Sazonof to Russian Ambassador at Berlin, dated July 28, 1914.*

IN consequence of the declaration of war by Austria against Serbia, the Imperial Government will announce to-morrow (29th) the mobilisation in the military conscriptions of Odessa, Kieff, Moscow, and Kazan. Please inform German Government, confirming the absence in Russia of any aggressive intention against Germany.

The Russian Ambassador at Vienna has not been recalled from his post.

(2.) *Telegram to Count Benckendorff.*

The Austrian declaration of war clearly puts an end to the idea of direct communications between Austria and Russia. Action by London Cabinet in order to set on foot mediation with a view to suspension of military operations of Austria against Serbia is now most urgent.

Unless military operations are stopped, mediation would only allow matters to drag on and give Austria time to crush Serbia.

No. 71.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

Berlin, July 28, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

AT invitation of Imperial Chancellor, I called upon his Excellency this evening. He said that he wished me to tell you that he was most anxious that Germany should work together with England for maintenance of general peace, as they had done successfully in the last European crisis. He had not been able to accept your proposal for a conference of representatives of the Great Powers, because he did not think that it would be effective, and because such a conference would in his opinion have had appearance of an "Areopagus" consisting of two Powers of each group sitting in judgment upon the two remaining Powers; but his inability to accept proposed conference must not be regarded as militating against his strong desire for effective co-operation. You could be assured that he was doing his very best both at Vienna and St. Petersburg to get the two Governments to discuss the situation directly with each other and in a friendly way. He had great hopes that such discussions would take place and lead to a satisfactory result, but if the news were true which he had just read in the papers, that Russia had mobilised fourteen army corps in the south, he thought situation was very serious, and he himself would be in a very difficult position, as in these circumstances it would be out of his power to continue to preach moderation at Vienna. He added that Austria, who as yet was only partially mobilising, would have to take similar measures, and if war were to result, Russia would be entirely responsible. I ventured to say that if Austria refused to take any notice of Servian note, which, to my mind, gave way in nearly every point demanded by Austria, and which in any case offered a basis for discussion, surely a certain portion of responsibility would rest with her. His Excellency said that he did not wish to discuss Servian note, but that Austria's standpoint, and in this he agreed, was that her quarrel with Serbia was a purely Austrian concern with which Russia had nothing to do. He reiterated his desire to co-operate with England and his intention to do his utmost to maintain general peace. "A war between the Great Powers must be avoided" were his last words.

Austrian colleague said to me to-day that a general war was most unlikely, as Russia neither wanted nor was in a position to make war. I think that that opinion is shared by many people here.

No. 72.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburg, July 28, 1914.

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs begged me to thank you for the language you had held to the German Ambassador, as reported in your telegram* to Berlin, substance of which I communicated to his Excellency. He took a pessimistic view of the situation, having received the same disquieting news from Vienna as had reached His Majesty's Government. I said it was important that we should know the real intentions of the Imperial Government, and asked him whether he would be satisfied with the assurances which the Austrian Ambassador had, I understood, been instructed to give in respect of Serbia's integrity and independence. I added that I was sure any arrangement for averting a European war would be welcomed by His Majesty's Government. In reply his Excellency stated that if Serbia were attacked Russia would not be satisfied with any engagement which Austria might take on these two points, and that order for mobilisation against Austria would be issued on the day that Austria crossed Servian frontier.

I told the German Ambassador, who appealed to me to give moderating counsels to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that from the beginning I had not ceased to do so, and that the German Ambassador at Vienna should now in his turn use his restraining influence. I made it clear to his Excellency that, Russia being thoroughly in earnest, a general war could not be averted if Serbia were attacked by Austria.

As regards the suggestion of conference, the Ambassador had received no instructions, and before acting with me the French and Italian Ambassadors are still waiting for their final instructions.

† See No. 46.

No. 73.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 8, 1914.

I HAVE received *note verbale* from Ministry for Foreign Affairs, stating that, the Servian Government not having replied to note of 23rd July† in a satisfactory manner, Imperial and Royal Government is compelled itself to provide for protection of its rights, and to have recourse for that object to force of arms. Austria-Hungary has addressed to Servia formal declaration according to article 1 of convention of 18th October, 1907, relative to opening of hostilities, and considers herself from to-day in state of war with Servia. Austria-Hungary will conform, provided Servia does so, to stipulations of Hague conventions of 18th October, 1907, and to Declaration of London of 26th February, 1909.

* See No 4.

No. 74.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

I AM informed by the Russian Ambassador that the Russian Government's suggestion has been declined by the Austro-Hungarian Government. The suggestion was to the effect that the means of settling the Austro-Servian conflict should be discussed directly between Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who should be authorised accordingly.

The Russian Ambassador thinks that a conference in London of the less interested Powers, such as you have proposed, offers now the only prospect of preserving peace of Europe, and he is sure that the Russian Government will acquiesce willingly in your proposal. So long as opposing armies have not actually come in contact, all hope need not be abandoned.

No. 75.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I WAS sent for again to-day by the Imperial Chancellor, who told me that he regretted to state that the Austro-Hungarian Government, to whom he had at once communicated your opinion, had answered that events had marched too rapidly and that it was therefore too late to act upon your suggestion that the Servian reply might form the basis of discussion. His Excellency had, on receiving their reply, despatched a message to Vienna, in which he explained that, although a certain desire had, in his opinion, been shown in the Servian reply to meet the demands of Austria, he understood entirely that, without some sure guarantees that Serbia would carry out in their entirety the demands made upon her, the Austro-Hungarian Government could not rest satisfied in view of their past experience. He had then gone on to say that the hostilities which were about to be undertaken against Serbia had presumably the exclusive object of securing such guarantees, seeing that the Austrian Government already assured the Russian Government that they had no territorial designs.

He advised the Austro-Hungarian Government, should this view be correct, to speak openly in this sense. The holding of such language would, he hoped, eliminate all possible misunderstandings.

As yet, he told me, he had not received a reply from Vienna.

From the fact that he had gone so far in the matter of giving advice at Vienna, his Excellency hoped that you would realise that he was sincerely doing all in his power to prevent danger of European complications.

The fact of his communicating this information to you was a proof of the confidence which he felt in you and evidence of his anxiety that you should know he was doing his best to support your efforts in the cause of general peace, efforts which he sincerely appreciated.

No. 76.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I FOUND Secretary of State very depressed to-day. He reminded me that he had told me the other day that he had to be very careful in giving advice to Austria, as any idea that they were being pressed would be likely to cause them to precipitate matters and present a *fait accompli*. This had, in fact, now happened, and he was not sure that his communication of your suggestion that Serbia's reply offered a basis for discussion had not hastened declaration of war. He was much troubled by reports of mobilisation in Russia, and of certain military measures, which he did not specify, being taken in France. He subsequently spoke of these measures to my French colleague, who informed him that French Government had done nothing more than the German Government had done, namely, recalled officers on leave. His Excellency denied German Government had done this, but as a matter of fact it is true. My French colleague said to Under-Secretary of State, in course of conversation, that it seemed to him that when Austria had entered Serbia, and so satisfied her military prestige, the moment might then be favourable for four disinterested Powers to discuss situation and come forward with suggestions for preventing graver complications. Under Secretary of State seemed to think idea worthy of consideration, as he replied that would be a different matter from conference proposed by you.

Russian Ambassador returned to-day, and has informed Imperial Government that Russia is mobilising in four southern governments.

No. 77.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

I MUCH appreciate the language of Chancellor, as reported in your telegram of to-day.* His Excellency may rely upon it that this country will continue, as heretofore, to strain every effort to secure peace and to avert the calamity we all fear. If he can induce Austria to satisfy Russia and to abstain from going so far as to come into collision with her, we shall all join in deep gratitude to his Excellency for having saved the peace of Europe.

*See No. 75.

No. 78.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburg, July 29, 1914.

PARTIAL mobilisation was ordered to-day.

I communicated the substance of your telegram of the 28th instant† to Berlin to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in accordance with your instructions, and informed him confidentially of remarks as to mobilisation which the German Secretary of State had made to the British Ambassador at Berlin. This had already reached his Excellency from another source. The mobilisation, he explained, would only be directed against Austria.

Austrian Government had now definitely declined direct conversation between Vienna and St. Petersburg. The Minister for Foreign Affairs said he had proposed such an exchange of views on advice of German Ambassador. He proposed, when informing German Ambassador of this refusal of Austria's, to urge that a return should be made to your proposal for a conference of four Ambassadors, or, at all events, for an exchange of views between the three Ambassadors less directly interested, yourself, and also the Austrian Ambassador if you thought it advisable. Any arrangement approved by France and England would be acceptable to him, and he did not care what form such conversations took. No time was to be lost, and the only way to avert war was for you to succeed in arriving, by means of conversations with Ambassadors either collectively or individually, at some formula which Austria could be induced to accept. Throughout Russian Government had been perfectly frank and conciliatory, and had done all in their power to maintain peace. If their efforts to maintain peace failed, he trusted that it would be realised by the British public that it was not the fault of the Russian Government.

I asked him whether he would raise objections if the suggestion made in Rome telegram of the 27th July,‡ which I mentioned to him, were carried out. In reply his Excellency said that he would agree to anything arranged by the four Powers provided it was acceptable to Serbia; he could not, he said, be more Servian than Serbia. Some supplementary statement or explanations would, however, have to be made in order to tone down the sharpness of the ultimatum.

Minister for Foreign Affairs said that proposal referred to in your telegram of the 28th instant§ was one of secondary importance. Under altered circumstances of situation he did not attach weight to it. Further, the German Ambassador had informed his Excellency, so the latter told me, that his Government were continuing at Vienna to exert friendly influence. I fear that the German Ambassador will not help to smooth matters over, if he uses to his own Government the same language as he did to me to-day. He accused the Russian Government of endangering the peace of Europe by their mobilisation, and said, when I referred to all that had been recently done by Austria, that he could not discuss such matters. I called his attention to the fact that Austrian consuls had warned all Austrian subjects liable to military service to join the colours, that Austria had already partially mobilised, and had now declared war on Serbia. From what had passed during the Balkan crisis she knew that this act was

†See No. 67.

‡See No. 57.

§See No. 69.

one which it was impossible without humiliation for Russia to submit to. Had not Russia by mobilising shown that she was in earnest, Austria would have traded on Russia's desire for peace, and would have believed that she could go to any lengths. Minister for Foreign Affairs had given to me to understand that Russia would not precipitate war by crossing frontier immediately, and a week or more would, in any case, elapse before mobilisation was completed. In order to find an issue out of a dangerous situation it was necessary that we should in the meanwhile all work together.

No. 79.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 29, 1914.

THERE is at present no step which we could usefully take to stop war with Servia, to which Austro-Hungarian Government are now fully committed by the Emperor's appeal to his people which has been published this morning, and by the declaration of war. French and Italian Ambassadors agree with me in this view. If the Austro-Hungarian Government would convert into a binding engagement to Europe the declaration which has been made at St. Petersburg to the effect that she desires neither to destroy the independence of Servia nor to acquire Servian territory, the Italian Ambassador thinks that Russia might be induced to remain quiet. This, however, the Italian Ambassador is convinced the Austrian Government would refuse to do.

No. 80.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Rome, July 29, 1914.

IN your telegram of the 27th instant* to Berlin, German Ambassador was reported to have accepted in principle the idea of a conference. This is in contradiction with the telegram of the 27th instant† from Berlin.

Information received by the Italian Government from Berlin shows that German view is correctly represented in Sir E. Goschen's telegram of the 27th July,† but what creates difficulty is rather the "conference", so the Minister for Foreign Affairs understands, than the principle. He is going to urge, in a telegram which he is sending to Berlin to-night, adherence to the idea of an exchange of views in London. He suggests that the German Secretary of State might propose a formula acceptable to his Government. Minister for Foreign Affairs is of opinion that this exchange of views would keep the door open if direct communication between Vienna and St. Petersburg fails to have any result. He thinks that this exchange of views might be concomitant with such direct communication.

The German Government are also being informed that the Italian Government would not be pardoned by public opinion here unless they had taken every possible step so as to avoid war. He is urging that the German Government must lend their co-operation in this.

He added that there seemed to be a difficulty in making Germany believe that Russia was in earnest. As Germany, however, was really anxious for good relations with ourselves, if she believed that Great Britain would act with Russia and France he thought it would have a great effect.

Even should it prove impossible to induce Germany to take part, he would still advocate that England and Italy, each as representing one group, should continue to exchange views.

*See No. 46.

†See No. 43.

No. 81.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

WITH reference to your telegram of yesterday*.

It is impossible for me to initiate discussions with Ambassadors here, as I understand from Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs that Austria will not except any discussion on basis of Servian note, and the inference of all I have heard from Vienna and Berlin is that Austria will not accept any form of mediation by the Powers as between Austria and Servia. Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs must therefore speak at Berlin and Vienna. I shall be glad if a favourable reception is given to any suggestions he can make there.

* See No. 64.

No. 82.

*Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)**Constantinople, July 29, 1914.*

(Telegraphic.)

I UNDERSTAND that the designs of Austria may extend considerably beyond the sanjak and a punitive occupation of Servian territory. I gathered this from a remark let fall by the Austrian Ambassador here, who spoke of the deplorable economic situation of Salonica under Greek administration and of the assistance on which the Austrian army could count from Mussulman population discontented with Servian rule.

No. 83.

*Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)**Nih, July 29, 1914.*

(Telegraphic.)

I HAVE been requested by Prime Minister to convey to you expression of his deep gratitude for the statement which you made on the 27th instant in the House of Commons.

No. 84.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

THE German Ambassador has been instructed by the German Chancellor to inform me that he is endeavouring to mediate between Vienna and St. Petersburg, and he hopes with good success. Austria and Russia seem to be in constant touch, and he is endeavouring to make Vienna explain in a satisfactory form at St. Petersburg the scope and extension of Austrian proceedings in Servia. I told the German Ambassador that an agreement arrived at direct between Austria and Russia would be the best possible solution. I would press no proposal as long as there was a prospect of that, but my information this morning was that the Austrian Government have declined the suggestion of the Russian Government that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg should be authorised to discuss directly with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs the means of settling the Austro-Servian conflict. The press correspondents at St. Petersburg had been told that Russian Government would mobilise. The German Government had said that they were favourable in principle to mediation between Russia and Austria if necessary. They seemed to think the particular method of conference, consultation or discussion, or even conversations *à quatre* in London too formal a method. I urged that the German Government

should suggest any method by which the influence of the four Powers could be used together to prevent war between Austria and Russia. France agreed, Italy agreed. The whole idea of mediation or mediating influence was ready to be put into operation by any method that Germany could suggest if mine was not acceptable. In fact mediation was ready to come into operation by any method that Germany thought possible if only Germany would "press the button" in the interests of peace.

No. 85.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I WAS asked to call upon the Chancellor to-night. His Excellency had just returned from Potsdam.

He said that should Austria be attacked by Russia a European conflagration might, he feared, become inevitable, owing to Germany's obligations as Austria's ally, in spite of his continued efforts to maintain peace. He then proceeded to make the following strong bid for British neutrality. He said that it was clear, so far as he was able to judge the main principle which governed British policy, that Great Britain would never stand by and allow France to be crushed in any conflict there might be. That, however, was not the object at which Germany aimed. Provided that neutrality of Great Britain were certain, every assurance would be given to the British Government that the Imperial Government aimed at no territorial acquisitions at the expense of France should they prove victorious in any war that might ensue.

I questioned his Excellency about the French colonies, and he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect. As regards Holland, however, his Excellency said that, so long as Germany's adversaries respected the integrity and neutrality of the Netherlands, Germany was ready to give His Majesty's Government an assurance that she would do likewise. It depended upon the action of France what operations Germany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium, but when the war was over, Belgium integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany.

His Excellency ended by saying that ever since he had been Chancellor the object of his policy had been, as you were aware, to bring about an understanding with England; he trusted that these assurances might form the basis of that understanding which he so much desired. He had in mind a general neutrality agreement between England and Germany, though it was of course at the present moment too early to discuss details, and an assurance of British neutrality in the conflict which present crisis might possibly produce, would enable him to look forward to realisation of his desire.

In reply to his Excellency's enquiry how I thought his request would appeal to you, I said that I did not think it probable that at this stage of events you would care to bind yourself to any course of action and that I was of opinion that you would desire to retain full liberty.

Our conversation upon this subject having come to an end, I communicated the contents of your telegram of to-day* to his Excellency, who expressed his best thanks to you.

* See No. 77.

No. 86.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Rome, July 29, 1914.

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs thinks that moment is past for any further discussions on basis of Servian note, in view of communication made to-day by Russia at Berlin regarding partial mobilisation. The utmost he now hopes for is that Germany may use her influence at Vienna to prevent or moderate any further demands on Servia.